

**J. M. HIGH & CO**

It requires no thought or study on your part to convince you of the superior merits of this store. A glance through its stocks, and you will see that all we claim for it is true. There's not a better shopping place in the South; certainly none in Atlanta.

The Novelties of the Fall Season of 1897 are here in great profusion. We keep all the Select Staple Goods as well---other stores may do the same, yet no other store can put such a low price on them.

**A GLANCE IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEP'TMENT****COLORED WOOLEN DRESS GOODS . . .**

You could spend an evening reading and pondering over the names of the hundreds of different weaves, and then not be any wiser unless you saw the goods. Everything that's fit to have, in a well assorted stock, we have it.

Imported Novelty Pattern Suits, exclusive styles, per pattern.....

**\$10 to \$50**

You Can Get a Dress Goods Bargain Tomorrow That We Can't See How You Can Afford To Overlook.

20 shades in a 54 inch All-wool Ladies' Cloth, worth 75c yard, at.....

**39c**

19 pieces 42 inch Covert Cloth, very stylish, for tailor suits, easily 85c value, at.....

**49c**

69 pieces Novelty Checks, English Suitings and Boucle Weaves, worth as much as 75c yard.....

**49c**

There's something like as many pieces of Tailor Suitings, Cloths and Illuminated Cords, that should bring 75c a yard, at.....

**75c**

We offer the prettiest Tailoring Fabric ever shown. It's an English Broadcloth with twill surface; to duplicate the price would be \$1.50; at.....

**\$1.00**

Here's Dress Goods, 30 pieces All-wool Novelty Checks, as good as can be had anywhere for 39c, at.....

**25c**

**DRESS TRIMMINGS**

of the rarest styles to trim any sort of dress. Braids for tailor gowns, and velvets, iridescent, jets, applique bands, ornaments, etc, for more dressy ones.

**WRAPPERS** Dark Colors, in Prints and Outings, Monday's specials 50c, 69c, \$1.19

**NOVELTY SILKS**

You could not mention a style or a combination of coloring but is represented on our shelves. Silks from every quarter of the globe. Made more exceedingly interesting by the all-powerful argument---PRICE.

23 pieces Fancy Figured and Brocade Silks, for waists and suits, worth \$1.00 yard, at.....

**59c**

Possibly 50 styles in Colored Brocade Silks, choice, and representing all the latest creations of silk newness, \$1.25, at.....

**75c**

A line of Block Check, Roman Stripe and Plaid Taffeta Silks, very pretty and swell styles, worth \$1.39, at.....

**89c**

A line without a parallel. You should see this \$1 line by all means. Some \$1.50 and \$1.75 values,

Imported Novelty Silks, very choicest and exclusive combination of shading, rich for street, dinner, reception or evening wear, a \$2.50 price would not get more silk

**\$1.50**

And here they go up as high as your purse or fancy demands.

**BLACK SILKS**

No wardrobe is complete without a Black Silk Dress or Skirt. When in doubt of just what to wear a black silk is usually the compromise. Well, we know of nothing more tasty for some people.

We are offering tomorrow an exceptional bargain. It's 21 pieces rich Black Gros Grain Brocade Silks, new designs, would be cheap at 90c yard, at.....

**59c**

More elegant ones in Gros Grain and Satin Brocades, worth at least a fourth more, 79c \$1.25 and \$1.50

at.....

SILK WAISTS

New Blouse effects in Fine Black Taffeta, each.....

**\$5.00**

**BLACK WOOLEN DRESS GOODS.**

There's a distinctive style in all of our Black Dress Goods that you can't see elsewhere—a price on them, too. Wearers of Black should look in on our special sale tomorrow.

10 pieces 48 inch Black Wide Wale Diagonals, cheap at \$1.00 yard, at.....

**65c**

50 styles in Black Novelty Woolen Goods, not a single piece worth less than 75c yard, at.....

**50c**

Priestley's Black Fancies, all the newest and latest, worth \$1.50 a yard, at.....

**\$1.00**

Priestley's Black Vicuna Cloths, very stylish for tailor suits, worth \$2 yard, at.....

**\$1.39**

**LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS.**

This season will be one of our specialties. Suits, that have been made and finished by the best of New York tailors, in blouse, single and double breasted effects; 69 styles to select from; a big variety of cloths in all the new colors of the season; the prices are, suit,

**\$8.50 to \$50.00**

**SKIRTS**

Extra Quality Fine Satin and Silk Brocades, new cut at.....

**\$6.98**

25 Block Plaid Skirts, very stylish for fall wear, Monday only at.....

**\$1.98**

**JACKETS AND CAPES**

Weather too warm to advertise them. Our stock was never so large and we are daily receiving additions. We show the largest stock of Capes and Jackets in the South. A failure on your part to see our stock would mean that you have not your own interest at heart.

**LADIES SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE OUR EXQUISITE EMBROIDERED ART LINENS****Carpet Department.**

The excellent values we are giving in our Carpet Department are bringing the people out. Notwithstanding the high prices the mills are asking for the goods today, we are still selling at the old prices which means a saving of 20 per cent. to our customers.

We will sell Carpets on easy terms at cash prices.

Axminster Carpets that are sell-at \$1.35 we make and lay them at.....

**\$1.10.**

Velvet Carpets, worth \$1.25 a yard, made and laid at.....

**.90c.**

Brussels Carpets with borders to match, new and attractive patterns, worth \$1.00, a yard made and laid at.....

**.85c.**

52 Rolls Brussels Carpets beautiful patterns, worth \$1.50, a yard made and laid only.....

**.65c.**

Extra heavy All-Wool Carpets yard wide, worth \$1.50, a yard made and laid, only.....

**.65c.**

Extra Super-Ingrain Carpets, worth 60c a yard, made and laid at.....

**.45c.**

A late arrival of straw Mattings to be sold out cheap.

A large assortment of fine Eastern Rugs with prices to catch the trade.

One lot Smyrna Rugs, the \$3.50 size, special for Monday, each.....

**.80.**

One lot Smyrna Door Mats, the \$1.50 size, special sale each .79c

One lot fine Angora Rugs, long fleecy wool, \$3.50, at, each \$2.00.

240 pair Nottingham Lace Curtains 54 inches wide and 3 1/2 yards long, worth \$2.00, a pair.....

**\$1.00.**

One lot Novelty Lace Curtains, worth \$3.50, a pair . . . . . \$2.00.

84 pair Chenille Portieres easily worth \$4.50, at, a pair . . . . . \$2.98.

56 pair Tapestry Portieres, worth \$4.00, at, a pair . . . . . \$2.69.

600 Window Shades, all styles and colors, worth 75c, to sell at, each . . . . . 50c.

**KNIT UNDERWEAR.**

All of our Underwear was bought before the advance in wool.

Buy now while stocks are complete, you will not find such values later in the season. Monday we offer:

One case Ladies' ribbed fleeced Vests, white and natural, pants to match, bought to sell 37c, Special Monday.....

**.25c.**

One case Ladies' Vests and Pants, Norfolk and New Brunswick make, half wool, soft and well made, bought to sell \$1.50 suit. Special Monday.....

**.49c.**

One lot Children's Union Suits, covered seams, drop seat, perfect fitting, non shrinking, bought to sell 75c, Special Monday.....

**.50c.**

One lot Children's Union Suits, Union Suits, bought to sell \$1.50. Special Monday.....

**.50c.**

Ladies' \$1.25 Union Suits, Monday.....

**.75c.**

Ladies' \$1.50 Union Suits, Monday.....

# MARK TWAIN'S NEW STORIES

"FOLLOWING  
THE EQUATOR."

This Is the Title of His  
Forthcoming Book.

IT WILL CONTAIN  
MANY WITTICISMS

Stories Which Are Sure To  
Run the Gamut of  
the Clubs.

HUMOR INSPIRED  
IN THE TROPICS

The Publisher of His First Book  
Tells of His Early Struggles  
and Present Success.

INTERESTING TALK OF  
THE GREAT HUMORIST



MARK TWAIN.

"I am now reading the proof sheets of Mark Twain's forthcoming book, 'Following the Equator,' and I must say that his writing is as vigorous and his wit as sprightly as ever," are the words of Frank Bliss, who, twenty-eight years ago, assisted his father, the late Mr. Elihu Bliss, in bringing the first book of the literary comedian before the American public. This statement of Mr. Bliss will be highly significant to those who are acquainted with the inner details of Mark Twain's life during recent years. Adversity seems not to have stayed his hand nor to have dimmed his wit.

"Mr. Clemens went on the Quaker City excursion to the Holy Land," continued Mr. Bliss, "and his impressions of his experiences were detailed in his letters published in the New York Tribune from time to time during that trip. My father was attracted by them, and when the young man returned to America invited him to visit us in Hartford, Conn., with a view to putting the matter in book form. Mr. Clemens came to our house, and I well remember him already in his looks foreshadowing the bonnie appearance of after years. His talk and his manner were fully as quaint as his letters. The negotiations were carried through very quickly and he went away well satisfied with his contract. 'The Innocents Abroad' was finally a great success, but it required hard pushing at first to make it sell. The new style of humor shocked many people who were not used to having their popular European idols laughed at, and besides the public was not ready made to the author's hand and had to be educated up to the standard and style he had placed before it. But finally it sold; sold well, and is still paying a handsome royalty.

"His humor when it eventually caught the breeze of public approval was a paying institution and has been ever since. Book after book appeared, each one proving as remunerative as its predecessors till Mr. Clemens was induced to enter the book publishing business on his own account. Every one knows of the collapse that followed, the disappointed hopes, the failure which not only swept away his fortune, but left a heavy load of debts in addition, and all through no fault of his own. Then came the many resolve to bear up under it all and meet every obligation before he would take to himself the fruits of any subsequent toll. There are not many men who, staggering under ill health, family bereavement and financial reverses, all coming within the period of a few months, would be able to rise above them, shoulder the load with cheerfulness and while sunressing the griefs, set about with sparing

courage to pay the claims standing against them. The new book on which Mark Twain has labored so faithfully for many months it is hoped will lift the debts and square him with that world which he has filled with laughter and made happy in years gone by.

"This new book," continued Mr. Bliss, "is the result of Mr. Clemens' travels around the world. When he was about to start on his lecture tour I suggested that note down the events of his trip. Going into new countries and seeing new people, with their strange manners and customs, would furnish him with new material and fresh ideas, which I felt would reawaken the great powers that lay within him. He needed new scenes to feed upon. The result is that his fine abilities never have shown to greater advantage than in this book, which, by the way, has been spoken of under a variety of titles, while in reality it has only the simple one of 'Following the Equator,' indicating a going around the world. At first he had an idea that his observations would make better magazine articles, but he was finally persuaded to put them into the form of a book. It has brought back his early experiences. So with absolutely new material he is entirely fresh but a little stronger in manner, more refined in humor and keener in descriptive power. Things are pictured plainly before you and the old 'Innocents Abroad' style is followed right up. His conversational way adds much to the humor of the narrative. His book in this respect is a reflection of his natural self. His peculiar drawl is well known and you can almost hear it running through the pages as he tells us his stories. Some of them are sure to run the gamut of the clubs and become the text of after dinner speeches. Instance the one concerning his nineteen habits.

"It appears that their savage ancestors had a doctrine of immorality in their scheme of religion with limitations. That is to say, their dead friend would go to a happy hereafter if he could be accumulated, but not otherwise. They drew the line; they thought that the missionary's doctrine was too sweeping, too comprehensive. They called his attention to certain facts. For instance, many of their friends had been devoured by sharks; the sharks, in their turn, were caught and eaten by other men; later, these men were captured in war and eaten by the enemy. The original persons had entered into the composition of the sharks; next, they and the sharks had become part of the flesh and blood and bone of the cannibals. Now, then, could the parties of the original men be searched out from the final conglomerate and put together again? The inquires were full of doubt and considered that the missionary had not examined the matter with the gravity and attention which so serious a thing deserved.

"The missionary taught the exacting savages many valuable things, and got from them one very dusty and poetical idea. Those wild and ignorant poor children of Nature believed that the flowers, after they perish, rise on the winds and float away to the fair fields of heaven, and flourish there forever in immortal beauty."

"The story of the ornithorynchus is also good. He says it was perhaps the only animal that did not go into the ark at the time of the flood, but that fact did not seem to bother it very much, for he says there were plenty of logs floating around, on which to take rest when not swimming. As to food, it had plenty. When it wanted fish it caught them, and when it wanted eggs it laid them."

"India was quite a new field for Mr. Clemens. Some of the observations are really very funny. Speaking of Indian railroads, he says:

"Do You Use It?"

It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"It seemed a valuable medical course, and I recommended it to a lady. She had run down and down, and had at last reached a point where medicines no longer had any helpful effect upon her. I said I knew I could put her upon her feet in a week, and she said she would do everything I told her to do. So I said she must stop swearing and drinking, and smoking and eating for four days, and then she would be all right again. And it would have happened just so, I know it; but she said she could not stop swearing and drinking and smoking because she had never done those things. So there it was. She had neglected her habits and hadn't any. Now that they would have come good, there were none in stock. She had nothing to fall back on. She was a sinking vessel, with no freight in her to throw overboard and lighten the ship withal. Why, even one or two little bad habits could have saved her, but she was just a moral pauper.

"It is a mother's duty not to pass over such matters in silence, but to promote her daughter's womanly health and regularity by every reasonable means. These delicate ailments are easily overcome in their early stages by judicious self-treatment with any means which doctors uniformly insist upon. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive specific for all diseases of the feminine organism.

It restores perfect health and regularity to the sexual functions, and vital vigor to the nerve-centres. It is the only medicine of its kind devised for this one purpose by an educated, experienced physician.

During nearly ten years as a consulting physician of the Invalid Hotel and Sanitarium Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce has acquired an enviable reputation. His medicines are everywhere recognized as standard remedies. His "Goddess of Health" is the name given to the "Favorite Prescription" constitutes a thorough and scientific course of treatment for weak and impoverished conditions of the blood. A headache is a symptom of constipation. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, promptly and permanently. They do not grip. Druggists sell them.

were. "Mr. Clemens, I am not a bit embarrassed; are you?"

"Here is a bit from his diary which may prove interesting: "September 7th—Crossed the equator. In the distance it looked like a blue ribbon stretched across the ocean. Several passengers kodak'd it. We had no fool ceremonies, no fantasias, no horse-play. All that sort of thing has gone out. In old times a sailor, dressed as Neptune, used to come in over the bows, with a suit, and lather up and shave everybody who was crossing the equator for the first time, and then cleanse these unfortunate by swinging them from the yard-arm and ducking them three times in the sea."

"September 8th, Sunday—We are moving so nearly south that we cross only about two meridians of longitude a day. This morning we were in longitude 178 west from Greenwich and 57 degrees west from San Francisco. Tomorrow we shall be close to the center of the globe—the 180th degree of west longitude and the 180th degree of east longitude.

"And then we must drop out a day—lose a day out of our lives, a day never to be found again. We shall all die one day earlier than from the beginning of time we were foreordained to die. We shall be a day behind and all through eternity. We shall always be saying to the other angel, "Fine day today," and they will be always retorting, "But it isn't today—it's tomorrow." We shall be in a state of confusion all the time and shall never know what true happiness is.

"Next Day—Sure enough, it has happened. Yesterday it was September 8th, Sunday; today, per the bulletin boards at the head of the companionway, it is September 10th, Tuesday. There is something uncanny about it. And uncomfortable. In fact, nearly unthinkable, and wholly unrealizable, when one comes to consider it. While we were crossing the 180th meridian it was Sunday in the stern of the ship, where my family were, and Tuesday in the bow where I was. They were there eating the half of a fresh apple on the 8th, and I was at the same time eating the other half of it on the 10th—and I could notice how stale it was, already. The family were the same age that they were when I had left them five minutes before, but I was a day older now than I was then."

"When Mark Twain was on shipboard, Mr. Clemens says that they fared fairly well. They had a great many things that were provided by Deity and cooked by the devil. He also tells of an inquisitive lady on shipboard, who insisted on asking the sailors all kinds of questions regarding the vessel. Once she wanted to know why the vessel labored so hard on its way. Mark said that the sailor told her that it was because they were going up hill toward the equator, but that when they should once get over at the equator and start down hill they would fly. When she asked him what the foreyard was he said it was the front yard. That man has a good deal of learning stored up and that woman is likely to get it all."

A PATHETIC REUNION.

One of the Recent Gatherings of the Sioux Indians.

From The St. Louis Dispatch.

Within six miles of the business center of Huntsville, Tenn., is the home of the Sioux Indians. It was the custom many years ago for all of the Sioux who could manage to get here to gather twice each year on the banks of the Mississippi, near Red Rock, for the purpose of hunting, fishing and having a good time generally. For many years the Indians had been scattered, but last Saturday, to the great surprise of the people living in that vicinity, the Indians began gathering from all directions, a good many in wagons, some on ponies, a number walking and a few even arriving by train. By Saturday evening there were 200 Indians gathered together, and then the fun began. They were evidently glad to get together again, for they set up a large song in the middle of the town, and the Indians who had been traveling have brought blankets and robes to Birmingham. They have roamed the mineral belt, through the timber and limestone, in search of coal and limestone, and were brought to the attention of the owners of coal and limestone by the miners. The miners are adjuring them to keep their forefathers to care a beautiful state out of a virgin forest rechristened itself in the course of time.

There is a pronounced difference in the products, the lumber and the distillation of the timber and limestone in the state.

There is also a sudden change in the timber and limestone in the state.

Alabama suffered distressingly in the civil war. From wealth and opulence the people were reduced to want and penury. Many of the men and women made from the soil, and most who had lived in comfort and ease had to live on the bare minimum.

Alabama suffered greatly in the civil war.

Montgomery, Ala., September 8.—(Special)—Alabamians insist that this good state has been blessed by Providence in distributing its mineral wealth more evenly than any other in the country.

"I am sure that the state is the best in the country in this regard."

"If you have decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, you should do so."

"Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best, in fact,

the One True Cloud Purifier. Sold by druggists. Price \$1.60 per six oz.

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## lesome Tetter

for Years and Could Find  
No. Until Hood's Sarape  
Cured—Scrofula Cured,  
and with tetter on one of my  
ankles. I tried a  
remedy, but nothing did me  
the disease was very trouble-  
or 13 years. In the spring  
making Hood's Sarape  
several bottles of this  
was completely cured. Hood's  
increased my weight  
in, Statesboro, Georgia.  
boy was three months old  
with eruptions. He was  
physician and the eruptions  
but would break out again  
to give him Hood's Sarape  
he had taken two bottles  
He had no trouble  
since, but is perfectly well."  
Shady Spring, W. Va.  
decided to try Hood's Sarape  
be induced to buy any other  
Sarape is the best, in fact  
Sarape Purifier. Sold by all  
price \$1, six for \$5.

an increase in the price of  
developed beyond previous  
the past few months that a  
can be made from Alas-  
rolling mills at a price  
to this new line of devices  
which are now in the manufac-  
tory, which is now perhaps the  
of any proportions in the  
immediate suburbs, the  
approaching 30,000. The  
years of its existence left  
us in a temporary embarras-  
ment. There were  
small buildings, but the  
monade of mortgage inde-  
pendent business. They have  
now a period of pros-  
perity outside of the state de-  
cious towns and cities of the  
are Anniston, Jasper, Tus-  
mer, Talladega, Gadsden and

district is penetrated by  
gallied five great trunk  
each with Birmingham  
Southern railway, which  
to directly through the  
central district, and the Al-  
Sante Fe, which is in a  
hastier in a westerly than  
the same angle. Then  
the line which penetrates  
among them the mountains  
to Rome and from Al-  
the freight tonnage of  
crop of the south, and  
most successful colonies in  
are large vineyards, and to be  
envied the fruit of the assertion one  
is open from September 1st to October  
15th, and it is only during that time that  
a person is allowed to kill a deer.  
At no time is it permissible to kill a deer  
and the penalty for violation is se-  
vere. No one is allowed to kill more  
than one deer in a day, and the  
parts of that must be disposed of before  
another can be brought into camp.  
No game can be taken out of the state  
whatever nor sold within the state. Game  
wards are scattered throughout  
the state and the areas available for  
new settlers. These game  
shakes and fruits, all of which  
farming truck farming is

part of Alabama, adminis-  
the south and extends across  
the state, embankments  
Elmwood, Lowndes, Out-  
Perry, Marengo, Hale  
Pickens, Sumter, and  
Covington. It covers an area of  
being a little more than  
entire state.  
The section is un-  
inhabituated. Until a few  
years ago, the only  
the south was the  
section, which is  
and Irish potatoes, sorghum,  
most of the cereals, and  
and along the streams  
of them have spontaneously  
and are extremely prolific. In this case  
would be phenomenal.  
The white farmers to the  
now in vogue in the land-  
about 20 cent of the value  
and the soil here could be  
phenomenally.

boasts a number of the  
soil, Montgomery, the  
state, claims now to be one  
persons cities in the  
to be established on  
own farms, and own  
commercial affairs. Other  
cities in the black belt  
Greevesboro, Union  
part of the black belt and  
south of it are inhabited  
descendants of the early

of Alabama, the between  
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## AUTUMN TOPICS IN THE WORLD OF WOMEN. MATTERS IN ATLANTA AND ELSEWHERE

**N**EW ORLEANS Lady Tells of the Charities in That City---Pioneer Woman Insurance Agent in Georgia Tells of Her Work---Maude Adams Writes of Her Brilliant Debut as a Star.

ISMA DOOLY

### The Land of Nod.

Come, cuddle your head on my shoulder dear.

Your head like the golden rod  
And we will go sailing away from here  
To the beautiful land of Nod.

Away from life's hurry and flurry and  
To worry,  
Away from earth's shadows and  
gloom,  
To a world of fair weather we'll float off  
together,  
Where roses are always in bloom.

Just shut up your eyes and fold your  
hands.

Your hands like the leaves of a rose,  
And we will go sailing to those fair  
lands

That never an atlas shows.

Just drop down the curtains of your  
dear eyes.

Those eyes like a bright, blue bell,  
And we will sail out under starlit skies,  
To the land where fairies dwell,  
That beautiful land of Nod.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

**Mrs. Julia Iverson Patterson**  
on Women in Insurance

Mrs. Julia Iverson Patterson is making a brilliant success as head of the woman's department in Georgia of a large New York insurance company. She is the first woman in the state to enter the insurance field, and among the very few in the south. She is a little blonde-haired person, modest, refined and womanly, and is hardly the woman that would at a glance impress one with her appreciation of business, much less her capacity to ably conduct the woman's department of a big insurance company.

When asked of her present success, Mrs. Patterson was most enthusiastic and related many interesting incidents pertaining to her department.

"When I realized," she said, "that I must adopt some business career, I scarcely knew which would be most adaptable to my tastes. It occurred to me that in the very broad insurance business throughout Georgia there was not a woman representative, and yet in its business dealing it seemed to be an occupation that should be especially adaptable to women. Upon inquiry I found it was a business in which men were especially identified and every agency in the state seemed over-crowded with officials and clerks. However, seeing an article in The Constitution in which it was suggested that the insurance business was one in which it seemed there should be an opening for women, I was much encouraged and determined to make application for the woman's department in an agency. I met with happy success in obtaining my present position. It is one that gives me the authority to appoint women agents throughout the state, and already I am keeping several very busy."

There is an erroneous impression held," she continued, "to the effect that in the woman's department patrons are solicited among men only, but my agents and myself have been quite fully successful in soliciting among men and women, and so far we have been equally successful with both."

"What is the largest policy we have secured among women? Why, you know," she said laughingly, "women are limited to \$5,000 policies, and my agents and myself have so far taken only an amount from \$1,000 to \$5,000. This matter of limiting women as to the amount of insurance they may carry in the average company is one that would prove an interesting subject for the suffragists. Statistics prove that women proportionately live longer than men, and yet, because they are generally the weaker vessels they suffer the disadvantages of insurance companies."

"My ambition," went on Mrs. Patterson, "is to see a woman's insurance company established, distinctive and on an equal basis with that of other companies, where the woman who can afford it and so desires may insure her life for any amount. My venture has excited much interest among women, and I have had letters from many different states making inquiries as to my method of presenting success."

In Georgia are some of the most prominent young women, Miss Marion Smith, the daughter of "Bill Arp," having recently been appointed as agent through north Georgia.

Miss Harry Ganahl has been appointed for the work in Augusta and applications for the same in various parts of the state are made every day."

Mrs. Patterson is a member of the business section of the Atlanta Woman's Club and has been invited by the chairman of that section, Mrs. Hamilton Douglas, to speak before the club on "Women in Insurance."

**Mrs. McConico Talks of Philanthropy and Social Life in New Orleans**

That same loyalty for their city that is the characteristic of New Orleans people is most evident in the conversations one may have with them, particularly intelligent addition to city's suffering. Both men and women avoid the discussion of the situation and speak with that tenderness that indicates their very heart is in the place, though a feeling of self-preservation may take them from now and then.

Miss Mary E. New Orleans, who is at present in the city, is most hopeful as to the situation and thinks that the comparatively mild form of the fever and the excellent sanitary condition of the city will suppress anything like a critical situation.

"Though I left the city some weeks ago with my young daughter," she said, "I did so reluctantly, as my mother is there and other members of my family."

"Are the women of New Or-

leans philanthropic? The question often suggests to me that there have proved themselves among the philanthropic citizens who have established monuments to perpetuate the fact. Not alone are they charitable, but they are probably self-sacrificing, as the history of the fever scourges brings out innumerable instances of self-sacrifice displayed by the women as well as men of the city. Many of the wealthy women of New Orleans have given and do give largely to public and charitable institutions, while the same spirit seems to inspire the women of our city in the various walks of life.

"For instance, there is no more beautiful example of woman's charity work than the monument to 'Margaret' situated directly in front of the Catholic Infants' asylum. It perpetuates the charity work of the good old widow, who was the friend of the little 'waif.' Though but poor herself, she made her life's work the interest and love of poor little children. She nursed them through fever, found food, clothes and homes for them, and at her death left a sum of money for by all ages, sizes and conditions of life."

"But a later evidence of the public spirit of our women is seen in the erection and completion of the Howard Memorial library, built and endowed by Miss Annie Howard, of New Orleans. It is perfect from architectural standpoint, and replete with all the appointments of the modern reference library."

Miss Howard inherited a large estate at the death of her father, and it will be remembered that she was the finances of the late Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, at the time of his tragic death. She subsequently married an English gentleman, and resides in London.

In further reference to charity among New Orleans women, Mrs. McConico spoke of the annex being made to the Charity Hospital by Mrs. Richard Milliken, of that city. The annex is in the name of children's ward, and completed, will cost \$20,000. It will be a place of refuge for little incurables, and will include besides all the appointments of a hospital, kindergarten and other classes, a gymnasium and every department for the comfort and welfare of the sick. Mrs. Milliken is a woman greatly beloved for her charity, and has of late years given her life entirely to it. Some years ago her only daughter, a beautiful young woman, met with a tragic death at Bayou St. John, and the girl's bedroom for a room made with a gentleman friend, and they decided before returning to enjoy a refreshing sail. They engaged a small sail boat near by and started out for a few moments' ride. The water was unusually rough and the boat capsized, for neither Miss Milliken nor her escort were ever seen again. The owner of the boat was the last one who saw them, and he did not witness the accident.

Shortly after Miss Milliken's death her father met with one equally tragic, and it is in memory of her husband and child that Mrs. Milliken is building the present annex to the Charity hospital.

Another notable piece of cultural beauty and prominence and the endowment of a New Orleans woman is the Medical building, built and endowed by Mrs. Richardson, the widow of the late Dr. Richardson.

It is a memorial to her husband, who was for a number of years the president of the medical faculty of New Orleans, and a man of great wealth and prominence.

When asked about the social life of the New Orleans women, Mrs. McConico replied that it had lost none of its individuality and charm, and that the mardi gras season had still retained all those quaint customs of a romantic and chivalrous nature which have been identified with New Orleans. Modern wealth and elegance but serve to enrich the development of the old customs, and each mardi gras season adds new brilliancy to the history of the city's annual carnival. Miss Jennie Wilde, who designs the various floats and costumes worn by several of the mystic fraternities, occupies a unique position in the social life of the city and is well known in Paris as in New Orleans.

Mrs. McConico remarked that last year's carnival was unusually brilliant, making the social conquests of many of the south's most beautiful young women. Among the acknowledged New Orleans beauties was Miss Robbie Gray, at present visiting in England. She recently twenty-nine, jeweled pins and pendants at the balls, her corsage faintly scintillating with favors the night of the Comus ball.

Probably the most unique entertainment ever undertaken by the New Orleans women was the hall given by "Les Mysterieuses." Mrs. McConico described it in terms of a hall given by "Les Mysterieuses."

A question frequently arises in the great problem of these days as to the practicability of silk lining.

The society women determined to show the men just what they could do in the nature of a "secret society" ball, so they met and organized a club calling themselves "Les Mysterieuses," and in every way carried out the truth of the title. The ball was a magnificent occasion occurring in the "Palace" hotel house, and including in the introductory tableau, the coronation of king and dukes, exactly the ceremonies observed by the clubs of Comus and Proteus in their great functions. The ladies were in elaborate sets of gowns and fashions and took part in the court dances, and were receiving merely invitations sat up stairs with the "mammas and chaperones" and waited till they were called out by the lady maskers below.

The ball from beginning to end was a splendid success, and the women proved it could be as secret about such matters as the men, and well concealed their identity, not only at the ball, but since that time.

**Economy in Dress.**

To know how to dress properly is one of the most important things in the life of a woman, and when it is considered that most of the money expended by the average woman is in dress, the one who gives the master thought and deals with it practically is to be commended.

Accepting the question of woman's attire from the practical and not frivolous standpoint, it is one that should be regarded as among the branches of her education.

Aristotle said it is the duty of a practical woman to dress well for the sake of knowing too the "eternal fitness" of things, and buy her gowns with the methodical observations with which the successful business man conducts certain branches of his business. The practical woman should spend only a portion of her time in dressing, and she should keep dressed posted along with the fads of fashion, but the newest materials for linings and furnishings, and know the prices as they increase and decrease in the dry goods market, as well as the good housekeeper

the celebrated American modistes call for the glace taffeta silk for dress lining and seem to favor at present the various shades of red, those in cerise, cherry and even cardinal tones. They seem to harmonize with the darker dress materials and are subdued in a degree by the glace effect in the finish. Another favored shade in the lining silk brings out the

and royal ascendancy about a hundred and fifty young married women, including Atlanta's belles and beauties. Their costume will be of universal brilliancy and the greatest interest is being manifested in the success of the entertainment.

The history of this Order of Old Fashioned Women is of unusual local interest,



SOON TO ADORN PEACHTREE STREET.

An Example of the New Half Long Cloaks, the Pointed Yoke of This Exquisite Garment is Made of the White of the Ermine Skin, No Black Points or Tails Appearing in the Fur.

knows the fluctuations of the meat, vegetables and products of the earth.

The woman who appreciates her husband's daily labor and the fact that "money does not grow on trees" should study well the texture of the material she purchases and examine such minute details as the skirt bindings that go in her dry goods parcels.

A question that frequently arises in the great problem of these days is as to the practicability of silk lining.

The society women determined to show the men just what they could do in the nature of a "secret society" ball, so they met and organized a club calling themselves "Les Mysterieuses," and in every way carried out the truth of the title. The ball was a magnificent occasion occurring in the "Palace" hotel house, and including in the introductory tableau, the coronation of king and dukes, exactly the ceremonies observed by the clubs of Comus and Proteus in their great functions. The ladies were in elaborate sets of gowns and fashions and took part in the court dances, and were receiving merely invitations sat up stairs with the "mammas and chaperones" and waited till they were called out by the lady maskers below.

The ball from beginning to end was a splendid success, and the women proved it could be as secret about such matters as the men, and well concealed their identity, not only at the ball, but since that time.

**Economy in Dress.**

To know how to dress properly is one of the most important things in the life of a woman, and when it is considered that most of the money expended by the average woman is in dress, the one who gives the master thought and deals with it practically is to be commended.

Accepting the question of woman's attire from the practical and not frivolous standpoint, it is one that should be regarded as among the branches of her education.

Aristotle said it is the duty of a practical woman to dress well for the sake of knowing too the "eternal fitness" of things, and buy her gowns with the methodical observations with which the successful business man conducts certain branches of his business. The practical woman should spend only a portion of her time in dressing, and she should keep dressed posted along with the fads of fashion,

but the newest materials for linings and furnishings, and know the prices as they increase and decrease in the dry goods market, as well as the good housekeeper

lets that that blend well with most any color.

Roman striped and Roman checked silks are universally popular in tailor gowns and a late fashion letter announces that Dame Fashion not alone likes her tailor gowns with Roman striped silk, but has her silk stockings and hose made of the same. Her silk waist, over which opens her belt, is made of "fur" and "must" of the same material.

Such a costume would combine elegance and style, and form the substantial part of a winter troussseau. The lining silk is as a rule about twenty-seven inches wide and of a texture that particularly adapts it to

All the high-grade silk and wool materials that play a conspicuous part this season in reception and dinner gowns, are suitable for making the lining of the garment.

Such a costume would combine elegance and style, and form the substantial part of a winter troussseau. The lining silk is as a rule about twenty-seven inches wide and of a texture that particularly adapts it to

such the young women belonging to the cotillion of the gay world not always associated with philanthropy in the eyes of their critics. The organization grew out of a luncheon party, at which the following well-known young married women were present: Mrs. Wilmer Moore, Mrs. Robert Madlock, Jr., Mrs. Robert Foreman, Jr., Mrs. F. P. Field, Mrs. Morris Brainerd, Mrs. Thomas R. Cobb, Mrs. Henry Inman and Mrs. William D. Ellis, Jr. Their gathering proved one congenial and delightful, and it was suggested that they meet weekly, each one bringing her sewing and each member acting in her turn as hostess. It was decided to say that the principal feature of this meeting at first was the luncheon, which was well received, and great was the rivalry among the young housewives as to which could produce the best samples of culinary art. Then they became interested in sewing and finally decided they would devote the day to work for the poor.

Immediately there began the formation of the garments for the poor and the patients in the hospital. This work brought them in touch with the poor and those otherwise in need, and in order to raise a relief fund, they gave a bazaar last spring. This proved a success and further encouraged the young women to continue their treasury by organizing other bands of volunteers in the city and to enlarge the membership of the Order of Old Fashioned Women. Accordingly bands of eight were organized by various matrons and maid-servants, the original band being called chapter A. Kappa Alpha. The other chapters of the order at present is to assist in the work of aiding the Grady hospital, and the Terpsichorean carnival undertaken for that purpose and to be presented in December, though an immense undertaking, is by no means beyond the capacity or energy of the Order of Old Fashioned Women.

The Terpsichorean carnival to be given at the Grand early in December will be one of the most brilliant of events, and the fact that the proceeds of the entertainment will go to the Grady hospital will insure the popularity of the movement. The Order of Old Fashioned Women has undertaken the development of elaborate plans in the programme and have engaged the invaluable services of Professor Agostini as the dancing features. The Terpsichorean will include all the brilliant features of a kirtles and the participants will be among the most prominent people of Atlanta.

Mr. Henry B. Tompkins, who will be the queen of the carnival in the court scene, will have as her maid of honor, knights

who have sympathy for the efforts of a brave and clever representative of the fairer sex there will be a glow of delight

Continued on Seventh Page.

## LIKE TROUBLE

They "come not single spies but in battalions"—do our Suits. Yesterday and the day before regiments of them poured in. Now, marshalled into beautiful array awaiting your inspection, they form the greatest stock of Suits this city has ever seen.

You must make it a point to review them—especially the strangers. They'll gain a place in your affection at once. All are in the very latest styles—fabric, color, cut and trimming. They come in Broadcloths, imported Cheviots, Coverts, etc.; in greens, blues, browns, navys, blacks and in combinations of these colors—are all silk lined; or half silk lined, as you prefer. The prices range from \$20 to \$45. Come, and see the sight!

Then, if you don't feel that you can afford one, we'll point you to others that you can afford. For instance:

**FOR \$17.50**—Genuine Whip Cord Covert Cloth Suit, in tan and brown mixtures, coat lined with Roman striped silk, skirt lined with percaline.

**FOR \$10.00**—A Broadcloth Suit, in blue or black, fly front coats, lined with nice quality of black taffeta silk; skirts full width and lined with percaline, cord binding—sizes 32 to 44.

**FOR \$7.50 AND \$8.50**—Scotch Mixtures and Coverlet Mixtures, strictly tailor made, coat lined with silk.

**FOR \$6.50**—A strictly tailor made Suit of nice quality of Cheviot, in navy blue, black or gray, full skirt, lined throughout with percaline and velveteen bound.

**FOR \$5.00**—Suit with fly front coat, full skirt, lined throughout with percaline, and velveteen bound.

**FOR \$2.50**—A Blazer Coat Suit, made of twilled Cheviot, in black only.

In Capes and Jackets we have a great stock—such a stock even for us, as would astonish you.

The most popular thing in Capes are nobby little cloth affairs, silk lined and elaborately trimmed in the neck. You should have one. You can afford it at our prices.

In Jackets, too, of every stylish model, we are rich. We want to get poor. You can make an advantageous trade.

A few of those Figured Brillantine Skirts are left. They are worth \$2. You can get one Monday, and Monday only, for 98c.

**Douglas & Davison,**

57 to 61 Whitehall Street.

## BIG LICK!

Gloves Sold at Less Than the Manufacturer's Price in Brussels.

Ladies' 4-Button Castor or Bicycle Gloves, \$1.00 quality at 50c

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## News of Society.

Continued from Sixth Page.

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THE VERY LATEST

PRINCIPALS  
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been killed or hurt had it not been for Gus." Gus is the head property man, and when I left the stage during the "dark change" he had to go up to the back of the stage passage ways and guide me to my room, so that I wouldn't stumble in the dark or be hit by the shifting scenery in the "dark change."

My room was crowded with people—men, women, and children—all of them, with pleasant things. The orchestra was silent men short when it played as the audience was leaving. These eight musicians forgot to go out and were behind the scenes because they could not tell you how good everybody was to me. I said to Mr. Frohman: "How is the play, and how are you?" And when he replied "All right," I, of course, was very happy, but if my good mother had been there to share it with me I would have been happier still.

"Please telegraph to my mother," I said to Mr. Frohman, and then, with handshaking with all, I said good night.

I couldn't sleep. I was too excited. I tossed and turned until 2:30 o'clock in the morning. I could hear the newsboys calling the morning papers, but I didn't dare send out for them, as I might have done, was so afraid of what they might say. But when, after I had tried to rest, and had finally risen for an early breakfast, my maid brought in the papers, I was still afraid to look at them.

The Atlanta Woman's Club will hold its first regular meeting in the club rooms at 8 p.m. Monday, October 11th, at 2 p.m. yesterday, Elizabeth McAlister Leyden, secretary.

The above notice will call together the members of the Atlanta Woman's Club for the commencement of their year's duties.

Mrs. Charles Reid, the new president, will preside and all plans discussed for the pur-

that effect and is generally used in association with electrical applications. The latter have the effect of relaxing the muscles of the face, and drawing the blood near the surface, thus strengthening and beautifying the skin.

## Reunion of the Nashville Female Institute

Among the many notable convocations to take place in the woman's building of the Tennessee Centennial this month is that of the Nashville Female Institute, one of the oldest in the state. All the former pupils are invited to be present, and as a number of Georgia women were educated there, it is probable a large delegation will be present on the day of the reunion.

The institution, still alive and well takes part in the ceremonies the day of the 15th. Among the graduates of the school have been some of the most notably prominent women in the south.

## Official Notice.

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yellow lace, and the sleeves, on the bias, are laid in tufts. . . .

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Johnson have returned to the city. . . .

Mrs. A. C. Clarke of 103 Creek street is visiting Mrs. William Lowry, Capelle, Ga.

Miss Letta Dallas will return from Montezuma, Monday the 11th inst., and will leave for New York the Thursday following.

Miss Irene Hale, of Chattanooga, is convalescing from a long and serious illness at her sister's, Mrs. Daniels, 355 Glenwood Avenue.

The many friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Minnie W. A. Greer will be glad to know that she is recovering from a severe illness of nearly two months.

Miss Effie Mattox, one of Cuthbert's most charming young ladies, after a pleasant visit to the city, left yesterday to the regret of many friends.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Frohman are rejoicing over the convalescence of their little daughter, Lucie, who has been under Dr. Bally's treatment at Gainesville for the past two months.

Mrs. Lorena Passmore Maddox has returned from a week's visit to her old home, Cuthbert, Ga., will return to Atlanta for a short stay before leaving for her home in Texarkana, Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Dasher announced the marriage of their sister, Lillie, to Mr. J. Arthur Moncrief, of Savannah, Ga., at the Central Baptist church, this city, on Wednesday evening. The bride is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and has taught school at Adrian, Mich., and St. Mark's school at Portland, Mo. Mrs. Smith and family spent the summer in Duluth, Minn., as guests of Mrs. G. Merrill.

One of the most elegant and highly enjoyable affairs of the week was the opening of "The Garden" Friday evening. Among those present were: Misses Belle, Fluker, Anna, Leona, and Lizzie Gregg; Mrs. Buchanan, Daniel, Baker, Cole, Cody, Messrs. Havis, Ginn, Barnes, Hatchett, Whitfield, Lease, Callaway, Carter, Bennett; Mr. and Mrs. Gardien, Mr. and Mrs. Bragg, Mr. and Mrs. Argus, Mr. and Mrs. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Holloman and Mr. and Mrs. Bremer.

Mrs. S. F. O'Keefe announces the approaching marriage of her daughter, Miss Maud, to Mr. Drury J. Powers on Tuesday, October 11th. It will be a very quiet affair, with only relatives and a few intimate friends present. The bride-elect is a daughter of the late Dr. D. C. O'Keefe, who was for many years one of the most distinguished and successful physicians in Georgia. She is a young lady of exceptional culture and grace, and has been a member of the local club work and in charitable offices. Mr. Powers is connected with the Southeastern Freight Association as chief of one of its important departments. He is a member of a well-known Georgia family. Miss O'Keefe and Mr. Powers have a great many very warm friends in the state.

The birthday tea given by Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Parker in honor of Mr. Henry Parker was one of the most delightful affairs of the season. The entire lower floor or their lovely home was thrown open to the young people and the maid tastefully dressed in white and many beautiful roses. The guests were received in a gracious manner by Miss Mittie Parker, assisted by Misses Mittie Fluker, Anna, Leona, Callaway, Carter, Bennett, Mrs. Buchanan, Daniel, Baker, Cole, Cody, Messrs. Havis, Ginn, Barnes, Hatchett, Whitfield, Lease, Callaway, Carter, Bennett; Mr. and Mrs. Gardien, Mr. and Mrs. Bragg, Mr. and Mrs. Argus, Mr. and Mrs. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Holloman and Mr. and Mrs. Bremer.

The Albany Daily Herald has the follow-



MISS ELEANOR MOSELY.

The Brilliant Virginia Girl Who Is Now the Guest of Miss Lula Belle Hemphill.

again and cried. Then he read to me what The Herald and one or two other papers said, and my feelings quite overcame me. I suppose the strain had been greater than I realized.

People are apt to think that there are no such things as nerves, but there are, especially among actresses—but you should see telegrams I received from actresses, even from some I have never met personally.

Afterwards I went down stairs and watched a rehearsal that was going on until Mr. Frohman came down and suggested the boy ought to go home and get some rest before the evening performance, and I took his advice, and did sleep!

I would like to say one thing, both to The Herald and the other papers that have spoken so kindly about me. Though I am not an actor can imagine an actor's feelings when he is about to face a New York audience. No matter how we may have perfected ourselves in preliminary appearances "on the road," there is something that comes over us" in New York just before the curtain is rung up that fairly frightens us.

Take the "Secret Service" company as an example. They had played that drama at the Garrick last season. Mr. Gillette had, in fact, made one of the great hits of the year with it. They had come to the Empire fresh from their London triumph. In their appearance in New York they should have been at their ease. Yet Mr. Frohman will tell you that on the opening night of the play this season at the Empire even one of them got "the New York scare," and the nervous condition of the company was not improved.

Please, also, do not think that because of the generous praise I have had I shall work any less hard in the future as a "star" than in the past as Mr. Drew's leading woman. I am not a new being. I must work just as hard as before.

*Brush the Hair.*

*"Cream" the Face*

The term, "well groomed," as applied to a woman, may be objectionable in one sense, and in another sense a greater compliment cannot be paid her.

Two of the requisites of a physically attractive woman are well cared for hair and a pretty complexion. Both can be possessed by most any woman, since the one not possessing them naturally can in these days of progress find every means to cultivate them.

The fact that the women of this day and hour do not possess the naturally pretty hair and complexion they did some twenty-five years back is probably due to the prevailing styles of the times.

The curling, waving and general arrangement of the hair that has called into popular use the curling iron has diminished the hair of the women of the generation. Besides the effect that the careless use of the iron has upon one's hair the style is scarcely conducive to its growth. For instance, the woman who spends an hour curling her hair in the morning does not wish to brush it out at night; and for days, probably, she fails to preserve the curl or waves in the hair by any method.

The best of hair dressers will explain the necessity of thoroughly brushing the hair at least once a day, not only as the necessary strengthening, but cleansing process.

Though combing may appear to have the desired effect, it need not, and the brush must necessarily be used.

A well-known coiffeur, discussing the matter of curls, laughingly remarked that curls and waves still remained the fad of fashion and the only advice that could be given to a woman was not to attempt to give up her hair, as it was almost a physical impossibility to accomplish it.

It without breaking or burning it, therefore, fashion is followed and curls worn, a good coiffeur is necessary or day by day the hair will not only diminish as to quantity, but as to beauty and softness. An excellent suggestion by many hair dressers is to wash the hair with cold water, after which, after each combing, the hair hangs looser.

It has the same effect similar treatment does to the face, and is certainly an easy remedy for a good cause.

As to the care of the face, the skin specialists among physicians, as well as the dentists, the optometrists and the one who

wishes of earnest work. Delegates will be appointed to the forthcoming meeting of the state federation, at which a number of prominent club women from Atlanta will be present. The club rooms have not only been enlarged, but improved and beautified during the summer vacation. The rostrum has been enlarged and many important additions of the same nature

made.

## Capital City Club Dinner.

The first of the fortnightly dinners to occur at the club Tuesday evening will be a brilliant occasion. A number of large and small parties have been arranged, and the members of the club are delighted at the plan which will afford them a succession of happy evenings.

An informal German will be danced after dinner, giving the younger set their great

joy.

The birthday tea given by Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Parker in honor of Mr. Henry Parker was one of the most delightful affairs of the season. The entire lower floor or their lovely home was thrown open to the young people and the maid tastefully dressed in white and many beautiful roses. The guests were received in a gracious manner by Miss Mittie Parker, assisted by Misses Mittie Fluker, Anna, Leona, Callaway, Carter, Bennett; Mr. and Mrs. Gardien, Mr. and Mrs. Bragg, Mr. and Mrs. Argus, Mr. and Mrs. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Holloman and Mr. and Mrs. Bremer.

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## THE UP-TO-DATE LAUNDRY.

An Old and Well-Known Business Moves Into Its New Building.

## THE TROY STEAM LAUNDRY

Always Ahead of the Procession—Is Now the Largest and Best Equipped Laundry in the Southern States—Main Office 38 N. Forsyth, Near Walton Streets.

It was in 1880, seventeen years ago, that the words "steam laundry" were first displayed on the streets of Atlanta; now you have but to glance from your window to read the legend in a dozen wagons. Seventeen years ago the Troy began its aspiring career in one room of what was then known as the Georgia State Lottery Building, at the corner of Forsyth and Walton streets.

As illustrating the growth of Atlanta, it is interesting to note that neither of these streets were then paved, or were anything more than country roads. The location was considered quite distant from the business center. This old historic building was then occupied by the Young Men's Chris-

tian Association, with their hallelujah meetings; The Daily Post-Appeal, which here ran its mad career under the pen of its "steamed" contemporary, the Troy Laundry.

With the Christian Association and its neighbor, the laundry, the old proverb was exemplified, and "cleanliness was next to godliness." But the active printers' devils who composed this ill-assorted companionship well maintained the party, as proof against either the cleanliness or the godliness.

At this early period the laundry business was conducted with but little machinery and that of crude design and small capacity.

Mr. J. Frank Beck's connection with the business began in 1881. He was then a young man of eighteen, with small capital, but independent.

The growth of the business was steady though gradual, until by degrees additional room was needed to accommodate the enlarging business and the increasing machinery. Thus by adding one room at a

time, in a few years the whole first floor was occupied. Later, when the Christian Association moved into its present building, the whole second floor was added, and afterwards the two adjoining buildings were necessary to give room for the dye houses and carpet cleaning departments.

This then became the laundry center of Atlanta, and it is safe to say that hardly a place of any size in the United States but contains some person who knows this location as the place to have laundry work done.

As an illustration of this, a stranger came into the office of the Troy one morning, some months ago, and made this statement: "I have just come from Australia, where I have not been in Atlanta before in thirteen years; have lived most of the time in Australia. On arriving here I wanted some laundry work done; remembered that I had work done on this corner when here before, so came direct, and am glad to find the same laundry at the same old stand."

It was from among young men employed at the Troy that the first new competing laundries were started. And from this central laundry have grown the many laundries now in the city, comprising together one of the important industries of Atlanta.

To make room for the new twelve-story skyscraper, the new Grant building, it was necessary for the Troy to find new quarters. The success of this business in the past and the encouragement for the future convinced Mr. Beck and his brothers that the time had come to erect the largest and best equipped laundry building ever built in the southern states.

As a result of thorough knowledge of the business, gained by many years of experience, their new plant, at Nos. 208, 210 and 212 Houston street, covering nearly half an acre of land, is a model for completeness, entirely modern and up-to-date in all the conveniences of the day.

Every attention has been given to the arrangements and details of construction tending to facilitate the purposes for which it is intended and due regard to sanitary and hygienic laws.

The land and buildings with the machinery therein together make a business plant that will be worth \$100,000, and cost \$25,000. The building is of brick with iron front, of the improved plan of mill construction.

Numerous windows of large size, ex-

cepting to the ceiling and made of heaviest glass, admit perfect light at all parts of the day. Large pent houses in the roof afford light from above and a perfect system of natural ventilation. The machinery is all arranged on one floor and better facilities for extending the length of the building in the basement below.

When the goods have been washed and dried they are sent to the main office on Forsyth and Walton streets, from which place they are delivered to all parts of the city. The Troy Laundry employs seven wagons

city, which has become its main office. The entire front is of white glass, the trimmings are white gold, and in its numerous electric lights at night becomes a sparkling gem of brightness and beauty. At the main office Mr. George B. Beck is in charge and prepared to give attention

to all orders and requests. He will be pleased to give information regarding all branches of the business. The telephone number is 692. A message by phone or post card will receive prompt attention at all times.

Not only is the Troy Laundry the pioneer in the business in this city, but it has

done much to much inconvenience and suffered dissatisfaction because of the character of the service given.

The Southern Dye House has been established eleven years, the old stand being on Walton street. It has steadily grown until today it claims a place among the recognized business concerns of the city. In recent years it has absorbed competing

especially with the needs of the business in view. It is a large establishment, fully equipped with every kind of machinery and appliance necessary to the business.

A large force of help is required in the different departments, for the business is not only extensive, but a great variety of articles are handled in the different processes of cleaning and dyeing. The variety of articles to be seen in the dye house if enumerated would include almost every part of the wardrobe of a lady or gentleman, in addition to the articles of a household, such as blankets, curtains, rugs and

country, being counted among the important industries in European cities. He has been connected with some of the larger dye houses, is a student in the chemistry of dyeing and an expert in his line. His skill and knowledge of the business enables him to attain results in the matching of delicate shades of color and in the handling of fine materials not to be obtained elsewhere.

The patronage of the Southern Dye House is chiefly derived from the wealthy and best class of people in the city, who in former years found it necessary to send their work north to be properly done.

It is now well known that all this work is done by this concern in a manner better, in less time and for about one-half the price.

MISS MINNIE CLAYTON, In Charge of Office Southern Dye Works, Macon, Ga.

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country, being counted among the important industries in European cities. He has been connected with some of the larger dye houses, is a student in the chemistry of dyeing and an expert in his line. His skill and knowledge of the business enables him to attain results in the matching of delicate shades of color and in the handling of fine materials not to be obtained elsewhere.

The patronage of the Southern Dye House is chiefly derived from the wealthy and best class of people in the city, who in former years found it necessary to send their work north to be properly done.

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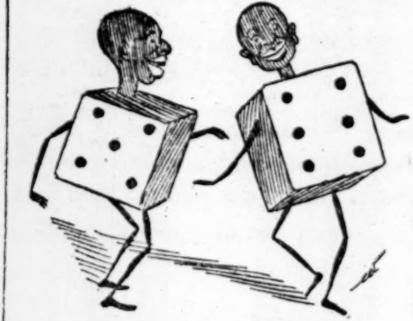
## "Craps" as It Is Played By the Southern Darky



"SEVEN"--FOR WEAL OR WOE.

seven or eleven he wins. If he throws two, three or twelve on the first throw he loses, or "craps out." If he throws four, five, six, eight, nine or ten that is called his "point," and he throws again until he either makes his "point" or more or makes seven. If he makes his "point" before he makes seven he wins, but if seven comes first he loses. The thrower can hold the dice as long as he continues to win, but when he loses he surrenders them to the next player. Any person in the game has the right to pick up the dice quickly when a player makes the first throw. He does this to see that no "loaded" dice have been smuggled into the game. The usual way of doing this is for a player to reach out as the dice fall and say: "My dice."

He examines them, blows on them and tossing them back to the thrower, says:



HERE'S "LUCKY ELEVEN."

"Come seven-eleven!"  
"Fake you!"  
"Cut his throat, seven!"  
"Jimmy Hicks, take my gal to Memphis!"  
"Big Dick is mine!"  
"Come, Little Joe."

These choice expressions are a part of the vocabulary which accompanies any well-arranged sitting of the southern darky's great game of "craps."

Have you ever played craps? Beg pardon; a more considerate question would be: Have you ever seen a game of craps played?

Throughout the entire south the game is now probably played, although it has been in existence only about twenty years. But just how the name originated

among the important cities. He has some of the largest in the chemistry art in his line. His business enables him in the matching of and in the handling to be obtained elsewhere.

Southern Dye Works derived from the people in the city, found it necessary to be properly that all this work in a manner better for about one-half

is not known. It is used in only one part of the game, on the very first throw, when the thrower is said to "crap out."

The rules under which the remarkable game is played are interesting. Although the police have arrested negroes for playing "craps," perhaps hundreds of times within the past ten or fifteen years, yet there are only a few members of the Atlanta force who know how the game is played, and outside the police department there is possibly not a single white person who knows how to "shoot craps."

From one of the king craps players of Atlanta I have been initiated into the mysteries of the game and I have given all the rules here as faithfully as if I was transcribing the new rules in whist. I have undertaken to give these dots on "craps" merely to instruct the curious

and gets ready to "shoot." He blows upon the dice, makes an exclamation that sounds like a deep, aspirated "Ah," throws the dice upon the ground, and, as they fall, snaps his fingers sharply. This may seem like some special trimmings, but the maneuvers are as much a part of the game as putting up the money. When he has been "faded," the outside betting commences, the thrower acting slowly to give time for all the gamblers to get their money up. The man who bets with the thrower is said to "like him."

As the game progresses you can hear the thrower as he first tosses the dice exclaim:

"Come seven-eleven!"

If he fails to either win or "crap out" he will then cry, as he tries to "make his point."

"Come to see me 'Little Joe' or 'Big Dick' or 'Liz'" or whatever his point may be.

The man who has "faded" him or who is betting against him on the outside will say:

"Cut him off, seven!" "Cut his throat, seven!" "Come under him, seven!"

The words which accompany "Jimmy Hicks," a throw of six, are: "Big Six, take the gal to Memphis."

A smooth place on the ground is always more preferable than the floor of a room. A table is entirely out of the question. Many times a gang of negro gamblers will play on the sidewalk under the glare of an electric light, and boys are stationed in the middle of each block to keep a watch for the approach of a policeman and to give a signal if one is seen coming.

The game is played by the old and the young, in the country and in the cities, even made of late and cleaning option. The most now be ham- and certainty. So become soiled or

about a game which is played, perhaps, more than any other in this country; and I have no designs on the public and no intention to introduce the game where it might evolve into "progressive crap parties."

Any number of persons can shoot craps. I say "shoot" advisedly, for no crap player ever uses the word "play." The game is played with two dice. The first player places them in the hollow of his right hand (unless he is left-handed), and shaking them about a bit, throws them upon the floor or the ground, generally the ground. Before he throws he states how much he is throwing for, usually a nickel. Some one among the other players cries out:

"I fade you!"

That means the thrower's money is covered. There then can be as many side bets as the other players wish to make. If on the first throw the player makes

"BIG SIX"--THE GAL FOR MEMPHIS.

about a game which is played, perhaps, more than any other in this country; and I have no designs on the public and no intention to introduce the game where it might evolve into "progressive crap parties."

When "Liz," that is nine, is first thrown the player always exclaims: "Liz is the gal for me!"

The words which accompany "Jimmy Hicks," a throw of six, are: "Big Six, take the gal to Memphis."

A smooth place on the ground is always more preferable than the floor of a room. A table is entirely out of the question. Many times a gang of negro gamblers will play on the sidewalk under the glare of an electric light, and boys are stationed in the middle of each block to keep a watch for the approach of a policeman and to give a signal if one is seen coming.

The game is played by the old and the young, in the country and in the cities,

where the arms which would have made a student Upton's tactics roar with merriment. Even despite my surroundings I could not keep from the last, and immediately became persons non grata with Spanish martial. I gave the commands as I heard them in Spanish, translated into English.

The lieutenant of infantry, who appeared to be the senior officer in charge of the drill, stood in great and looked hard at the boys before him, evidently with the idea of seeking to impress them with his magnificence as a soldier. "Attention," he called. All the boys looked at him, naturally. They would have looked at me just as readily if I had shouted.

"Right, orders." The boys still looked at me as though I had done something to offend them. He called them all "sons of bitches" and said my punishment would be to make them walk over to the tallest recruit who stood in the center of the line, and deliberately turn him and his face left dress. I thought the man must be making game of the boy, but no. He stepped back a few paces, again gave the order, and succeeded in inducing the majority of the boys to do the same. I followed suit and left dress at the command of right.

This was a sample of the way in which he put those poor fellows through a military of arms which would have made a student Upton's tactics roar with merriment. Even despite my surroundings I could not keep from the last, and immediately became persons non grata with Spanish martial. I gave the commands as I heard them in Spanish, translated into English.

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# PHILLIPS, WELLBORN, BAKER & CO.,

50 WHITEHALL STREET.

**R**EAD this advertisement, then come, see, and be convinced that we have just what we advertise. New goods arriving daily. Here you will find all things that go to make a real "Up-to-Date" Ladies' Furnishing House.

**DRESS GOODS.**

New Chameleon Covert Cloths just arrived in elegant line of shadings, and they are just the thing for those handsome tailor gowns, 48 inches wide, price \$1.10 yd. English Broadcloth, closely sheared and ready shrunk, worth \$2.00 anywhere, our price \$1.48 yard.

Fancy Suitings in great variety, 44 inches wide, 98c yard.

Bordered Poplin Suits, no two alike, \$1.50 suit.

Elegant line of those Ottoman Plaids in fancy colorings, for waists, 44 inches wide, 98c yard.

54-inch Black Cravette Cloth, \$1.50 yard.

45-inch " Poplin, extra value, 98c yard.

40-inch " Cheviot Suitings, 40c yard.

**Housekeeping Goods.**

These prices will interest those who study economy, but not at expense of quality. There is no economy in buying poor qualities because the prices are low. We quote low prices, but always for goods that will prove their merits.

**Blankets and Comfortables.**

Full double size bed Comfort, silk-lined, filled with white cotton, worth \$1.75, our price \$1.49.

14x24 White Cotton Wool Blankets, special value, price per pair \$1.75.

16x24 White Wool Blankets, extra value, price per pair \$2.00.

14x24 White and Grey Cotton Blankets, ex-

tra weight, price per pair 68c.

White Bed Spread, full size, Marcelline pattern, pearl hemmed ready for use; price 88c.

**Sheets and Pillow Cases.**

45x36 inch Pillow Cases, excellent muslin, strong and close, nicely hemmed; per pair 25c.

Mohawk Valley Sheets, firm, even thread;

goods that will give thorough satisfaction; nicely hemmed and ready for use; \$1.80 per pair.

70x100 half Bleached Damask, guaranteed all linen, great variety of patterns; price 25c.

Full bleached German Satin Damask, extra quality, price per yard 50c.

**Linens.**

who was struck by lightning recently while hunting home during a storm. The injury was witnessed by several men who had sought shelter nearby. It is seen that the lightning struck Mr. Scott on the crown of his head, tearing his cap, shirt and coat to fragments, and severely burning his chest and abdomen. It has been generally supposed that the rubber tires of a wheel would have been the cause of the spark from an electric discharge, but as the tires are usually covered with a film of moisture and mud a conducting path is thus afforded which renders the otherwise non-conducting tires comparatively good conductors, and the accident shows that they are not to be relied upon as adequate protection against the mighty electro-motive force represented in a lightning flash.

**Repairing Pipe Leaks.**

Leaks in steam pipes are easy to heal with manganese cement, which hardens in a few hours, and is prepared by "boiling" mixing four parts black oxide of manganese, ten parts litharge, five parts minium, five parts crude limestone and five parts yellow ochre, all powdered, with some boiled linseed oil and kneading it to a paste with some asbestos fiber.

**Edison's Magnetic Enterprise.**

A problem which has engaged Edison's attention for more than three years at last has been solved, and unless his inventor himself is deceived it is destined to revolutionize the entire iron industry of this country. He has succeeded in separating the iron from iron ore by magnetic process. Edison has progressed so far with the practical end of this process that he has now the power to reduce the cost of iron to a minimum. His invention is still experimental and then pulverized in a system of iron crushers, which are capable of converting a chunk of ore weighing a ton into powder without any difficulty. The iron is separated from the powder magnetically, and when reduced is ready for market in the form of small briquettes. The process is economical, rapid, and the saving in freight charges alone should enable us to gain practical control of the eastern iron market. Both his raw material and his finished product are right in the backyard of New York.

**Meat-Eating and Temper.**

Mr. Ernest Haas, who accompanied her husband on his recent trip around the world, appears to come to the conclusion that meat-eating is bad for health.

In The Hospital she says that in no country is there rendered so unhappy and miserable by the ill temper of those who are obliged to live together as in England. If we compare domestic life and health with those of other countries where meat-eating is not so general, we find that meat-eating is bad for health.

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ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1897.

## KEELY COMPANY

## The Great Dress Goods and Silk Store

S, just now, commanding the largest audiences and receiving the greatest share of generous applause. The opportunities for first choice from the richest collection of Dress Novelties at modest figures are appreciated in the most practical way, viz.: We're doing the Dress Goods business. True it is that we have many departments which are unequalled in the Southern States for their Popularity, Magnitude and Scope, yet this is

## First and Foremost a Noted Dress Goods and Silk Bazaar!

THE VERTEBRAL COLUMN OF THIS BUSINESS IS ITS DRESS FABRIC TRADE,  
AND IT EMPHASIZES ITS CLAIM WITH GREATER FORCE EACH SEASON.

## THIS WEEK WILL SURPRISE THE TRADING PUBLIC

In the magnitude of the Silk and Dress Goods exhibit! In the unprecedented display of High Novelties! In the correctness of Styles! In the littleness of Prices Asked!

## The Instantaneous Success of Our Dress Goods Opening

Was noticeable and marked, and will be followed by the display and sale, during the coming week, of One Hundred and Twelve Pieces of High Novelties in Fancy Dress Fabrics, which comprise, in their mammoth and extraordinary assortment, :: :: :: :

## THE MOST BRILLIANT EXAMPLES OF FRENCH DRESS TEXTILE ART!

SECURED BY A WINDFALL OF GOOD LUCK, AND MARKED AT FORTY PER CENT LESS THAN THEIR REAL WORTH.

Ninety-Eight Cents a Yard

RUSSE VELOUR! ZIBELINE PLAIDS! ALHAMBRA CHECKS! BROCADE BENGALINE!  
BOUCLE ESMERELDA! BENGALINE CORDS! MUSCOVITE BOUCLE! BAYADERE CORDS!

... None of which are worth less than One Thirty-Five, many of them Good Value at One Seventy-Five. . . .

## THE SPECIAL NINETY-EIGHT CENTS DRESS GOODS SALE MONDAY!

In the Meanwhile, Sales of Exclusive Novelties in  
TAILORINGS! FUR NOVELTIES! HIGH-ART SILKS!  
BLACK GOODS! DRESS TRIMMINGS! TAILOR SUITS!  
SUITINGS! SKIRTINGS! PLAIDS AND FOREIGN DRESS GOODS

## WILL BE CONTINUED WITH INCREASING AND FORCEFUL INTENSITY!

**Exclusive Dress . . . Patterns.** Including the most fetching styles in High-Art Novelties from the most modest price to the highest extravagance. The feature of this display is its exclusive character.

**NO TWO DRESSES ARE ALIKE!**  
French Poplin, Broche Extravaganza,  
Brocade Damask, Irish Novelties,  
Recamier Novelties, Tinselled Bengals,  
Iridescent Suitings,

All in the most Novel Designs, and in color-blends that can only be produced by Gallic Loom Talent.

\$12.50 UP TO \$65.00 PER SUIT

**Novelty Dress . . . Goods.** An assortment of High-Class Fabrics selected by capable experts and landed ahead of the Tariff tinkering. Seekers for the novel and artistic will find in this collection the most satisfactory

## REALIZATION OF DRESS FANCY!

Tailor Novelties, Silk Poplin,  
Francaise Cordurette, Illuminated Cloths,  
Twilled Heathers, Intercheck Suitings,

French Novelties.

Unquestionable Styles, Approved Qualities, and marked at figures Within Your Reach.

98 CENTS UP TO \$3.00 PER YARD

**Tailor Suitings.** The Popular Fancy of the Year.

Check Cheviot, Poplin Cords,  
French Granites, Tailor Cloths,  
Hard Serges, Whipcords.

In a variety not to be found elsewhere, and having no competition in STYLE AND VALUE.

WE HAVE THE SILKS FOR LININGS.

## Broadcloths.

For Street Gowns, Capes, Suits.

French Cloths, English Cloths,  
Shrunk Cloths, Billiard Cloths,  
German Cloths, Twilled Cloths.

Being able to meet the demand, and having the color assortment, this stock is WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

THE PROPER SILK LININGS FOR THEM.

## Black Goods.

Popular and Stylish Weaves Here

Velour Ottoman, Corkscrew Cheviot,  
Poplin Epingle, Drap d'Paris,  
Drap d'Alma, Hard Serges.

Keeping up the reputation of this department, we are now better prepared to SHOW BLACK GOODS.

CORRECT SILK LININGS FOR 'EM, TOO

## Keely Company's Silk Supremacy

IS UNQUESTIONED, AND THE POPULARITY OF THE DEPARTMENT INCREASES EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK!

**High . . . Novelty Silks.** Many of them in just one Waist or Skirt or Dress length, insuring novelty. The most critical have been pleased, and the most aesthetic tastes have been satisfied. To see the assortment and prices is to buy them.

Taffeta Faconne, Damask Riche, Papillon Bayadere,  
Rhadzimir Royale, Broche Notte, Antique Damas,  
Velour Moire.

Selected with care and bought at the right figures, they are the leading attractions of our October Sales.

From Eighty-Nine Cents Up to Three Dollars.

**Fine . . . Black Silks.** After all black is popular, and is sought for by people who wish richness and elegance in their gowns. The proper fabrics in guaranteed qualities are shown here in a profusion that is almost bewildering.

Luxor Satin, Taffet Bonnet, Gros Grain Brocade,  
Duchesse Royal, Satin Brocatelle, Bengaline Crystal,  
Velour Moire.

In rich, deep, lustrous blacks, so popular with people of cultivated tastes, are being sold this week at

From Seventy-Five Cents Up to Three Dollars.

## Black Taffetas

Are Approved for Swell and Nobby Gowns.

Best Blacks, Bonnet Taffeta, Fast Color,  
Lyons Taffeta, Rustle Finish, Italian Taffeta.

This is a collection of the best known brands of sublime grades. Quality and finish have been duly considered.

After You Have Seen the Others Look at Ours

## Lining Silks.

Dame Fashion Decrees Silk Dress Linings.

Chameleon Taffeta, Black Taffeta, Roman Taffeta,  
Plaid Taffeta, Glace Taffeta, Rustle Silks.

Collected with a view to meeting the great and popular demand which calls for Silks for Linings.

No Stock in the City Can Compare With This.

## Fancy Taffetas.

They Are Novel in Designs and Colorings.

Roman Plaids, Poplin Plaids, Roman Stripes,  
Tiber Stripes, Satin Bars, Bayadere Stripes.

In new designs for Waists, Petticoats, Gowns and Linings.

All best quality and charming rustle.

They Continue to Give Us the Front Rank.

From Eighty-Nine Cents Up to Three Dollars.

## Tailor Suits.

Silk Lined Jackets, Ascot Reefer Fronts,

Blouse Effects.

IN THE BEST STYLES AND ALL COLORS.

## Walking Capes.

Roman Silk Lined, Braided Trimmings,

Fur Edged Garments.

THEY ARE IN BEST SHAPES AND COLORS.

## Fur Collarettes.

Ripple Collarettes, Combination Furs,

"Grebe" Collars.

THEY ARE NEW, DRESSY, EFFECTIVE.

From Eighty-Nine Cents Up to Three Dollars.

# FACTS AND FIGURES TO SHOW WHERE THE STATE HAS GAINED

A DOZEN NEW COURTHOUSES

Many New Jails and Scores of Improved Bridges.

ROADS BEING KEPT IN GOOD REPAIR

The Counties Are Now Complying with the Law In Disposing of Their Misdemeanor Convicts.

In nearly every county in Georgia the county commissioners have by this time fixed the local tax rate, and the returns made by the tax collectors with Comptroller General Wright show a variation in figures that is remarkable. The county tax rate varies from \$2 on \$1,000, in some counties to \$5 in others, and the difference tells a story of public improvements which is interesting to the entire state. The average rate is higher this year than for merely, but the counties have a good deal to show as the result of the increase. New courthouses and new jails have been built, and the roads and bridges of the state put in proper repair.

The accompanying table gives the figures which show the variation in county taxes in the years 1896 and 1897, and in some cases the difference is startling. The increase, however, always means something. In Cobb county the rate last year was \$3.94 on \$100. This year it is 4.43, making an increase of .50. This is attributed to the cost of making necessary repairs on the courthouse. Worth county's increase is \$2.40 on \$1,000. Both the courthouse and jail had been destroyed by fire, and, rather than go into further debt, they were replaced by direct taxation.

In Berrien county the increase in the rate over that of 1896 is 5 cents per \$100, which was necessitated by the erection of a new courthouse. Butts county has experienced an increase of \$3.56 on the \$1,000 over the rate of last year, but in return for this burden on the taxpayers they now possess a handsome new \$25,000 courthouse, with all the modern improvements, which, the citizens claim, will make it the favorite seat of the circuit. In Coweta county new courthouses were needed badly in the various militia districts, and for this purpose an increase of 5 cents on the \$100 was levied.

It cost the citizens of Habersham county an increase of 15 cents on the \$100 for the erection and equipment of a new courthouse, but they preferred meeting the advance to longer using the old building for court purposes. It was also necessary to increase the rate in order to meet the current county expense for the year.

## New County Schools.

Chatham, Newton and Jones counties are all impressed with the importance of erecting new schools, and have shouldered an increase in the tax rates to permit of these improvements. In Chatham the school debt so oppressed the funds of the grand jury that, at their recommendation, an increase of 50 cents on the \$1,000 was levied for the purpose of lifting it. In Newton the increase amounts to 15 cents on the \$1,000, and Jones takes the lead on an increase of 50 cents on \$1,000.

## Money Spent on Jails.

It is gratifying to note the increasing tendency of the counties to provide suitable prison facilities. With hardly an exception where a jail is datum, there is a new building necessary; it is invariably the rule with the counties to increase taxation for the purpose of improvements. The only other alternative is that of running indebted deb't and a majority of them run this as though they would the plague. In Madison county there is an increase of 4 mills on the dollar, the money being used for the joint purpose of erecting a new jail and providing for superior court expenses, which the insufficient rate of the previous year had left unpaid. While there will be an increase in Spalding county, its amount is not yet definite, but it was caused by the necessity for a new prison building. The old jail was limited in capacity and insecure, and the demand that it be supplanted by another was general.

Carroll county has been industrious this year, and with an increase of 4.35 mills on the dollar, has succeeded in completing a new jail and starting work on several handicapped the farmers of the county in their market expeditions. The county is in bridges, the absence of which has long been very numerous, and their tortuous windings compel the construction of bridges at many crossings. Town county is also interested in jail and bridge construction, her \$1.50 mill increase on the dollar being absorbed in a substantial payment on the fine new jail, spanning the river, with an improved bridge, ad replacing a number of smaller ones washed away by the floods of the last few months.

## Effects of New Road Law.

The new state road law has operated to increase the rate of taxation in several counties. In many instances the edicts of the courts have taken misdemeanor convicts from private lessors and placed them in a county chancery, and in cases where the gang was small it did not pay expenses and was an expense to the county supporting it. The new road law of 1894 is responsible for an advance of 100 points in the rate of Appling county, but the citizens declare that they now enjoy 30 per cent better roads, and that the wisdom of the measure is beginning to be realized. The improved system also runs up Greene's rate 10 cents on the thousand, but the increase is compensated for by the alteration for the good in the condition of roads. Jasper notes an increase of \$2 on the thousand for the same reason. Houston county is one of the unfortunate ones who has to work a small chancery at a loss. The increase here noted is \$25 on \$1,000.

Hancock county finds it necessary to provide a special road fund and also to increase the general expense account. This causes a difference of three-tenths of one per cent in the rate over that of 1896. In Bulloch county again the chancery prob-

## COUNTY TAX RATE SHOWS STARTLING CHANGES.

The following table shows, by counties, the county tax rate in Georgia for 1896 and 1897, the figures representing dollars and fractions thereof on \$1,000 worth of property. This does not include the state tax rate, which is \$5.21 on the \$1,000. The state and county rate, combined for each county can be found by adding \$5.21 to the rate listed in the table. Thus:

Fulton county state tax.....	\$5.21
Fulton county tax.....	.554
	-----
Fulton county total.....	\$1.15
The city taxes on the \$1,400 have not yet been levied.	

The table follows:

Counties.	County Tax Rate 1896.	County Tax Rate 1897.	Counties.	County Tax Rate 1896.	County Tax Rate 1897.
Appling.....	\$4.49	4.73	Jefferson.....	\$.50	\$.59
Baker.....	8.50	9.00	Jones.....	6.44	9.79
Baldwin.....	5.44	7.30	Laurens.....	6.49	6.50
Banks.....	6.00	5.60	Lee.....	7.94	10.79
Bartow.....	3.50	3.70	Lamar.....	2.50	3.50
Barrow.....	3.44	7.29	Lincoln.....	3.94	3.79
Bibb.....	3.24	4.50	Lovington.....	3.94	3.79
Brooks.....	3.75	4.09	Lumpkin.....	3.74	3.79
Brown.....	2.84	4.00	Macon.....	4.44	5.29
Buchanan.....	3.44	2.72	Madison.....	4.56	7.44
Butts.....	5.44	15.03	Marion.....	6.84	6.51
Calhoun.....	5.44	7.29	McDowell.....	7.54	7.54
Campbell.....	4.50	2.82	Meriwether.....	1.00	10.00
Carroll.....	4.44	4.50	Morgan.....	9.44	5.79
Catoosa.....	3.44	4.44	Mills.....	8.79	5.79
Chambers.....	5.44	5.19	Pike.....	3.54	4.76
Chattooga chee.....	6.00	5.69	Polk.....	5.44	5.29
Cherokee.....	4.50	4.70	Randall.....	6.00	4.79
Clarke.....	3.44	5.70	Rapides.....	5.44	5.44
Clayton.....	3.94	8.50	Muscogee.....	2.74	3.79
Clayton.....	6.44	6.79	Newton.....	5.44	4.85
Clayton.....	4.50	4.70	Oglethorpe.....	6.00	6.00
Clayton.....	5.44	6.73	Putnam.....	3.44	4.79
Cobb.....	3.94	4.44	Quitman.....	7.44	7.00
Coffee.....	2.54	3.29	Rabun.....	4.44	4.60
Colquitt.....	5.44	6.79	Richmond.....	6.00	5.80
Coweta.....	3.50	3.70	Rockdale.....	6.00	5.80
Crawford.....	2.96	4.50	Schley.....	5.44	5.44
Dawson.....	4.25	6.21	Screven.....	6.00	5.80
Decatur.....	4.44	4.59	Stewart.....	6.00	6.00
Dekalb.....	4.44	4.70	Sumter.....	5.44	4.79
Dodge.....	4.00	4.00	Tattnall.....	2.24	2.30
Dooly.....	4.00	4.00	Taylor.....	4.56	5.00
Dougherty.....	5.44	5.44	Thomas.....	3.30	3.30
Dougherty.....	5.44	5.44	Townes.....	2.94	4.75
Dougherty.....	5.44	5.44	Upson.....	4.74	5.00
Forsyth.....	5.44	6.29	Walker.....	5.04	7.04
Franklin.....	5.00	4.79	Ware.....	5.44	4.79
Fulton.....	5.84	5.84	Warren.....	3.50	4.79
Gaines.....	4.44	2.50	Wayne.....	2.54	2.82
Gaines.....	4.44	2.50	Webster.....	5.44	6.19
Gaines.....	5.50	6.00	Wellington.....	2.74	2.75
Gaines.....	5.44	6.29	Terrell.....	7.74	7.75
Franklin.....	5.00	4.79	Thomas.....	3.30	3.30
Fulton.....	5.84	5.84	Townes.....	2.94	4.75
Gaines.....	5.71	5.21	Upson.....	4.74	5.00
Gaines.....	6.44	9.41	Union.....	8.60	9.90
Gaines.....	4.56	7.54	Upson.....	6.00	6.00
Gaines.....	2.64	3.20	Walton.....	5.04	7.04
Gaines.....	3.00	8.40	Ware.....	5.44	4.79
Gaines.....	9.00	9.00	Warren.....	3.50	4.79
Gaines.....	5.00	5.00	Wayne.....	2.54	2.50
Gaines.....	5.44	7.79	Webster.....	5.44	6.19
Gaines.....	5.44	5.44	Wellington.....	2.74	2.75
Gaines.....	5.44	4.79	Terrell.....	7.74	7.75
Gaines.....	5.44	4.79	Thomas.....	3.30	3.30
Gaines.....	5.44	4.79	Townes.....	2.94	4.75
Gaines.....	5.44	4.79	Upson.....	4.74	5.00
Gaines.....	5.44	4.79	Union.....	8.60	9.90
Gaines.....	5.44	4.79	Upson.....	6.00	6.00
Gaines.....	5.44	4.79	Walton.....	5.04	7.04
Gaines.....	5.44	4.79	Ware.....	5.44	4.79
Gaines.....	5.44	4.79	Warren.....	3.50	4.79
Gaines.....	5.44	4.79	Wayne.....	2.54	2.50
Gaines.....	5.44	4.79	Webster.....	5.44	6.19
Gaines.....	5.44	4.79	Wellington.....	2.74	2.75
Gaines.....	5.44	4.79	Terrell.....	7.74	7.75
Gaines.....	5.44	4.79	Thomas.....	3.30	3.30
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Gaines.....	5.44	4.79	Warren.....	3.50	4.79
Gaines.....	5.44	4.79	Wayne.....	2.54	2.50
Gaines.....	5.44	4.79	Webster.....	5.44	6.19
Gaines.....</td					

## FEVER IN TEXAS; PEOPLE FLEEING

Expert Guiteras Reports Eight Cases to the Surgeon General.

LOCAL PHYSICIANS DENY IT  
Government Official Would Not Give Out His Report.

THE TYPE OF FEVER IS EXTREMELY MILD

No Fear Is Entertained That It Will Spread or Become of a Virulent Character.

Galveston, Tex., October 9.—Dr. H. A. West, a member of the Galveston board of health and the nominal head of the board during the sickness of City Health Physician Dr. C. W. Fisher, tonight made the following announcement:

"Dr. Guiteras has reported to Dr. Wyman that there are eight positive cases of yellow fever at Galveston. We, the local physicians of Galveston, are informed by him, Saturday night, to discuss the matter. Some of the physicians do not agree with Dr. Guiteras, and they thought we should go to him. Some of the physicians agreed with him. Some of the physicians did not feel that the facts justified the opinion that the cases are yellow fever.

Dr. Guiteras would not give out his report Saturday night, but through Dr. West it was learned that Dr. Guiteras thought that the disease would not be widespread or of a virulent character.

Dr. C. W. Truehart, who has been through several yellow fever epidemics, says:

"I have examined two of the cases which Dr. Guiteras considered suspicious and I saw not the slightest trace of yellow fever. I have found no symptoms of yellow fever in my practice, and it do not believe it exists in Galveston today."

There is every indication that if the disease is yellow fever it is a very mild type and will be attended with little or no mortality.

There have been no deaths here from dengue.

People Are Stampeding.

Dr. Richard, a member of the Galveston board of health, agrees with Dr. Guiteras, and says he has two well defined cases of yellow fever now under treatment.

Despite the assurances of Dr. Guiteras that there is no need for alarm or excitement, or necessity of leaving the city, a perfect hegira has set in, and every regular train leaving the city tonight is packed with people fleeing from the disease, and special trains are in demand.

The general officers of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad, with their families, clerks and other employees, left at 9 o'clock tonight for Cleburne, where they will locate and operate until the scare is over and the disease subsides. This is more of a precautionary measure than anything else, as the general officers wished to be located so that they could operate the northern end of their line in case Galveston is bottled up. Intense excitement prevails, and harsh expressions are used against Dr. Guiteras, who has simply done his duty and confirmed a belief that there has been fever prevalent here.

Dr. Swearingen, state health officer, has been wired, and is expected in tonight, and will, with Dr. Guiteras and local physicians, make a thorough investigation of the eight cases, and others of an acute character.

The excitement is so intense and the physicians so cautious that it is impossible to get particulars or ascertain where the cases are located. Galveston, however, expects to be bottled up by quarantine inside the next twenty-four hours, and every one who is able to get away is leaving. The wires are being kept hot advising absent ones to remain away until the danger is over.

Houston, early tonight quarantined against Galveston, and it is expected train service on all lines will be blocked by quarantine to interior points by morning.

Dr. Guiteras will go to Houston if possible tomorrow to investigate several cases of illness there and will return tomorrow night. He reiterates there is no cause for alarm.

FIVE NEW CASES; TWO DEATHS.

Mobile Shows Two Recoveries for the Day Just Past.

DEATHS.

George L. Brown, a motorman.

NEW CASES.

Michael Gentry, Monroe, corner of St. W. A. Gould, 155 St. Michael.

John L. Brown, Warren, near North Little Washburn, 855 Savannah.

John P. Otis, Chatham corner Palmetto, 14 Ellsworth.

The motormen are Taylor Beam and John.

Total cases to date, 114; deaths, 20; recoveries, 56, remaining under treatment, 34.

Cases have been reported outside the city at Magazine Point, which includes those of Mrs. Semmeler and Max Semmeler. The locality is inhabited by some two hundred houses and nearly as many negroes. Semmeler is said to have been a frequent visitor to town, where he probably contracted the disease.

Relief work has made satisfactory progress, some nine hundred persons having received relief at a cost to the fund about \$800. The fund amounted tonight to \$2,400, very prompt responses coming from the absent Mobilians.

MACON'S GATES ARE AJAR.

There Will Be No Hindrance to the Entrance of Visitors.

Macon, Ga., October 9.—(Special)—The management of Macon's grand carnival and trades' display, to be held on October 11th and 12th, desires it to be understood that excursionists coming to the great show

from Atlanta and elsewhere will not be required to have health certificates.

The gates of the city are wide open and a cordial greeting is extended everybody to come.

There will be no quarantine or health regulations whatever. The carnival and trades' display will be a great success.

FIFTEEN NEW CASES IN BILOXI.

Physicians Report Seven More Patients at Scranton.

Biloxi, Miss., October 9.—Board of health report for today:

Yellow fever under treatment, 32; new cases, 15; total yellow fever to date, 29; total deaths to date, 12.

At Scranton Dr. J. G. Tuten, of the marine hospital service, arrived today to assist the local physicians in attending the yellow fever patients. There were seven new cases reported today.

NOT EPIDEMIC IN KINGSTON.

United States Consul Denies Recovery from Mild Attack.

Kingston, Jamaica, October 9.—Yellow fever is not epidemic here. Only fifty-three cases of yellow fever and eighteen deaths from that disease have been recorded during the past three months.

United States Consul Deny, who has been suffering from a mild attack of the fever, has recovered.

ONE MORE DEATH AT EDWARDS.

Seventeen New Cases Reported by the Board of Health.

Edwards, Miss., October 9.—There was one death from yellow fever and seventeen new cases today.

DEATHS.

Burt Walton, NEW CASES.

Whites:

Erie, Harris, J. D. Butler, John S. Askew, Lee Morris, W. D. Demarchi, Malcolm Cook, Curran Cook, C. J. Moss, Martin Johnson, Michael Johnson, Lydia Scott, Zelia Greenwood, Fannie Easterling, Harrison Johnson, Minnie Morgan, Celia Young.

Black:

McCallum, 17, total cases to date, 406; deaths today, 1; total deaths, 20.

The doctor report several serious ill cases of dengue here. So the situation looks somewhat better.

Dr. McCallum is out but not yet able for active duty.

GEORGIA TOWN QUARANTINES.

Washington Closes Her Gates Against New Orleans and Mobile.

Washington has quarantined today against New Orleans, Mobile and all places infected with yellow fever. It was thought best to do this on account of other places quarantining against us. If yellow fever should happen to break out, it would stop the shipment of cotton and other products, interfere with travel and seriously cripple our trade. A heavy load of responsibility has been brought here several times, but has not spread now if brought here by refugees. It is principally on account of its presence being such a menace to business that the quarantine was ordered.

NO YELLOW FEVER IN DECATUR.

Alabama Town Denies a Rumor Which Had Been Circulated.

Decatur, Ala., October 9.—(Special)—The report that two cases of smallpox existed in Decatur is entirely without foundation. Members of the county health board stated tonight there is not nor has there been a single case of the disease here.

PROMINENT LAWYER KILLS MAN

Settlement of an Estate Results in the Death of George McMillan.

Wilmington, N. C., October 9.—A sensational shooting affray occurred here today. J. C. Smith, a prominent lawyer, shot and it is thought mortally wounded, George McMillan.

Bad feeling has existed between the two for months over the settlement of an estate of which Martin is the administrator and McMillan's wife one of the heirs.

Martin was arrested.

TO OVERTHROW CIVIL SERVICE.

Chicago Man Visits Lincoln To Obtain Help.

Official report of board of health:

Cases of yellow fever today, 25; deaths today, 6; total cases from yellow fever to date, 50; total deaths from yellow fever to date, 25; total cases absolutely recovered, 22; total cases under treatment, 26.

BARKER'S LIFE IS IN DANGER.

Jacksonville Mail Carrier Arrested After Fleeing from Officer.

Jacksonville, Fla., October 9.—George Barker, white, a mail carrier for several years past, is under arrest charged with assaulting no less than a dozen little girls, ranging from eight to twelve years of age.

This is the record presented by the board of health.

DEATHS.

Miss Pauline Heitman, 409 Chestnut, Sister Eugilia, Convent corner State and Main, E. A. Peppert, 134 Charles, F. Ceauxau, 943 St. Marys, New Orleans, 1917 Dryades, A. D. Morris, 725 Conti, Henry Elsler, 953 St. Mary, Boulard, 628 Esplanade, Joseph C. Constance, Virginia Coulter, 1125 Esplanade, Mrs. R. Dupree, 809 St. Ann, 325 Second, Mrs. C. H. Hill, 111 St. Mary, James Barnes, 526 Magazine, Edwin Lastrapes, 150 Sixth, Billings, 634 Josephine (child), Charles Clegg, 1117 Robt. Miss Matilda Batt, 229 Prylvania, Charles Clegg, 1117 Robt. Allen T. Giles, 129 Seventh, W. H. Collier, 628 Deloraine (Algiers), Frank Anderson, 322 Deloraine, Mrs. John S. Harris, 144 Calhoun, Miss L. A. Ballard, 628 Esplanade, Mrs. John S. Harris, 144 Calhoun, Henry Allen, 1532 Euterp, S. H. Lea, 1008 Dublin.

Board of Health Report.

Linton, Neb., October 9.—F. S. Stoll, ex-superintendent of the Chicago post office, is in Linton seeking the co-operation of the Board of Trade in getting the town to the overthrow of the present civil service rules, more especially those made effective by Mr. Cleveland's last order. Mr. Bryan's absence at this time will necessitate another visit.

Mr. Stoll insists that the crusade which he is pursuing is widespread and general. It is proposed to hold a convention, probably at Cincinnati, sometime soon, when a permanent anti-civil service association will be organized.

While Mr. Stoll is working in the interest of the movement in the central states, two other gentlemen are engaged in California and New York.

Martin was a victim.

BRYAN SPEAKS IN KENTUCKY.

Nebraskan Was Greeted by a Large Crowd at Glasgow.

Glasgow, Ky., October 9.—Hon. W. J. Bryan made the first of his series of Kentucky speeches here today.

His greeting was a prolonged ovation. People thronged the town by trains and every species of conveyance from far and near. The crowd was the largest that ever assembled in Glasgow.

Mr. Bryan's speech was an exposition and defense of the Chicago platform.

Mrs. Bryan is with him and they will remain here over Sunday as guests of Mr. Bryan's cousin.

DR. EVANS TO FOUND SCHOOLS.

Said That the Wealthy Dentist Will Establish and Maintain Several.

New York, October 9.—Announcement is made that Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist of Paris, whose wealth is variously estimated at from \$30,000 to \$35,000,000, will spend a part of that huge fortune in founding and maintaining educational institutions in different cities of this country.

Dr. Evans left for Paris on the French liner La Touraine, which sailed for Havre today.

Convicted of Voluntary Manslaughter.

Bethel, Ga., October 9.—(Special)—J. L. Stalnaker, who was put on trial yesterday in Taylor superior court for the murder of John C. Hamilton, in this county, in January, 1886, was today convicted by Judge John C. Fisher and sentenced to the penitentiary. The case was a bad one, and there will be no motion for a new trial.

There Will Be No Hindrance To the Entrance of Visitors.

Macon, Ga., October 9.—(Special)—The management of Macon's grand carnival and trades' display, to be held on October 11th and 12th, desires it to be understood that excursionists coming to the great show

## THIRTY-FIVE NEW CASES; SIX DEATHS

The Situation in New Orleans Remains Practically Unchanged.

NEW CASES ARE NUMEROUS

Town Is Completely Shut Up by Quarantine Regulations.

BUSINESS IS AT A COMPLETE STANDSTILL

All Sections of the City Are Now Giving Up Patients—One Death in a Convent.

NEW CITIES. CASES. DEATHS.

New Orleans..... 36 6

Ewards..... 17 1

Biloxi..... 15 0

Mobile..... 8 0

Scranton..... 5 2

Total..... 88 9

AMERICAN CITIZEN RELEASED

Lawless Negroes Assault Officers Who Have Prisoners.

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 9.—(Special) There came near being a serious riot here today between a gang of lawless negroes and the white people south of the city.

Some negro men and women were arrested by the police for fighting just outside of the Buffalo Bill Wild West enclosure, and were being taken to the city jail.

A gang of negroes assembled and swore that the women should not be taken to jail. They assaulted the police, who drew their revolvers and fired.

An alarm was turned on and the white citizens of the vicinity armed themselves with shotguns and went to the assistance of the officers. When the negroes heard of a few bruised heads the incident passed without any serious damage.

The unruly negroes were finally lodged in jail.

AMERICAN CITIZEN RELEASED

John Bolly, Confined in a Mexican Prison, Now a Free Man.

Washington, October 9.—Consul Kedzie at Durango, Mex., reported to the department of state the release of John Bolly, an American citizen, and three persons who had been confined in jail at Durango since April 1st.

The men were engaged in mining and it was charged that they fraudulently procured a lot of valuable machinery from the Iron Mountain company, which caused their arrest. On the original trial they were acquitted, but the court held that they had not been justly dealt with and a new trial was demanded which has now been decided.

SLAM REMEDIES THE WRONG.

Minister Barret, at Bangkok, Meets with Complete Success.

Washington, October 9.—United States Minister Barret, at Bangkok, has met complete success in his effort to secure repatriation of the treatment accorded United States Vice Consul Kelly last spring by the local Shamus.

Kellet's servant was arrested by the native troops. Upon interfering in his behalf the vice consul was ill treated.

The government reprimanded the captain, lieutenant and four soldiers who participated in the affair and suspended them for a long time. The wrong was caused against a repetition of



## SMYTH IS NAMED POSTMASTER HERE

President McKinley Made the Appoint-  
ment Yesterday.

## END OF THE REPUBLICAN ROW

The Fight on Major Smyth Will Now  
Be Stopped.

## HIS VICTORY WAS NOT UNEXPECTED

The Constitution Had Predicted His  
Success Several Months Ago.  
Appointment Will Not Be  
Protested in the Senate,  
It Is Said.

Major W. H. Smyth was yesterday appointed postmaster of Atlanta.

When President McKinley signed his name yesterday morning to the list of appointments including the name of Major Smyth, he brought to an end the long and desperate local fight for this postoffice that has almost torn the republican party of Georgia into fragmentary smithereens.

The Buck dynasty has again triumphed and the mighty hand of the republican emperor of Georgia is felt though it is wielded from far Japan.

The appointment will come like a thunderbolt of surprise to the Wilson party. Only yesterday they were planning a vigorous campaign, and this week would have seen a committee of Wilson's friends in Washington before the president.

Smyth was appointed yesterday morning. His appointment was only a part of the schedule of job distribution that had been mapped out by the president several months ago. No one but a few of Professor Wilson's friends ever imagined that Major Smyth would not win.

When H. A. Rucker was appointed collector of internal revenue President McKinley promised Major Smyth that he would be given the place of postmaster instead of the place given to Rucker. This compromise satisfied Smyth, and since then he has been resting easily at the Hotel Interment at Covington, Va.

He has been writing to his friends every few days, and all of his letters were written as if the writer felt certain of a victory. Several times he wrote that the president had promised him the place, and he felt no uneasiness about the fight that was being made upon him.

### Last of Autumn Appointments.

Smyth was one of the last men appointed. There will be no more appointments made until congress meets.

The news from Washington is that no further fight will be made on Major Smyth. No protest will be made against his confirmation and none has been found who will father the charges against the major before the senate.

This ends the fight. Months ago The Constitution published the fact that Major Smyth would be Atlanta's next postmaster, and only day before yesterday printed the story of the appointment that came yesterday. It was absolutely stated at the time of the Rucker-Smyth compromise that Smyth would get the postoffice.

An interesting question that now arises is when will the new postmaster assume the duties of his new position? Postmaster Fox was appointed on October 28th, four years ago, but did not take charge of the office until in December. Now, the new postmaster will want to go in as soon as Dr. Fox has served four years from the time of appointment. Dr. Fox will want to serve until he had been in the office four years. This will make it in December before a change will be made in the administration of the postoffice.

**Wilson's Friends Were Confident.**  
Only yesterday the friends of Professor Wilson were confident of his appointment. Captain J. C. Hendrix, who has been one of the professor's most ardent supporters, stated yesterday that he would be appointed. Major Smith Easley, another of Wilson's standard bearers, stated positively last night that he had information that made him certain that Professor Wilson would be appointed.

The news of the appointment of Smyth comes from Washington as follows:

**News from Washington.**

Washington, October 9.—(Special)—The president today appointed Major W. H. Smyth as postmaster at Atlanta. The fact that this was to be done was first published in The Constitution some months ago. Despite the well-meant efforts of Professor Wilson's friends to help that estimable gentleman and the efforts of other republicans who were in that movement simply for the strife, they could stir up, there never has been any doubts of the president's intentions since the day Rucker's appointment was determined on and the deal was made for Smyth to get the postoffice, the details of which first appeared in The Constitution. The fight on Smyth will end right here. It is a safe prediction that no efforts will be made to prevent his confirmation by the senate this winter. Nobody will be found to father any of the charges about which there have been vague rumors.

—OHL

**SAY THEY ARE REPUBLICANS.**

Two discharged janitors claim they are not democrats.

Since Collected Rucker fired the four assistant janitors at the custom house because it was alleged that they were dems, two of them have suddenly developed into ardent republicans.

Robert McConathy denies that he is a

democrat and says that he will never be a democrat. David Payne, another of the janitors, says that he is and always has been a republican. Payne is the man who was fired, according to rumor, because some political enemies appeared before Rucker and testified that Payne was a democrat and a dead dye; that he had followed President Jefferson Davis through the country and had placed flowers on the coffin of the dead chieftain of the southern cause.

Both of these negroes were appointed as democrats and have always been regarded as such until now.

**A Plea for Old-Time Eating.**

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 6, 1897.—Editorial in last Sunday's Constitution on water ground meat and corn dumplings recalled not only pleasant memories of the past but also awakened a dormant appetite which made me long for "the old time diet of greens, 'possum, hams, and dumplings. I am sure I could have partaken of such a savory dish with something on the rest of by-gone years. It is evident that you are thoroughly posted on what is requisite to produce in its perfection this savory and wholesome dish so peculiar to this country. We think your theory about water ground meat does not fully cover the case, though it may be correct as far as it goes.

One reason we think why the old fashioned water ground meat was so popular was that the taste was owing principally to the fact that the flour used in corn for making the meal was very carefully selected and shelled by hand only, thus eliminating any damaged or defective grains. This part of the business was always carefully looked after by the head cook, who considered a matter of greatest importance. Accordingly, the corn is generally shelled by power shellers with little or no care in selecting and in consequence it is impossible for it to make the meal in question, the old plan being indispensable. Another reason we suggest is that the meal so carefully prepared and selected was sent to the mill and was to be ground between the slow revolving mill stones at a rate of speed that would drive the modern miller to despair if not bankrupt, but slow as was the grinding, yet entirely too fast for the mill boy who was industriously putting in the "watt," though the stones were not so far from the mill. At this slow rate of grinding no heat was generated and none of the aroma of the grain lost, but was carefully granulated of an even texture and not as you intimated "in the grinding."

A few grain dumplings small, it was generally consumed and not allowed to become stale or rank. Corn meal, owing to its oily nature, soon becomes rancid, especially in warm weather, hence the difficulty of procuring the necessary kind for making those incomparable dumplings you so ingeniously describe.

The woman who remembers an old time southern farmer who always planted a certain variety of corn, especially for bread, carefully selecting and saving the seed to this end from year to year. This man he cultivated himself and would not dare trust the handling of it to any one else. The girl to revenge herself for ill treatment confessed that she had eloped with Kaplan, who, she said, was a fugitive from justice from Russia. Before the Russian authorities could be communicated with the man escaped, and was relegated to the rear. The old gentleman stood at the meal spout and asked the cook to stop the meal and regulate the stones to suit our taste. The result was invariably the kind of meal that would not only make the famous corn dumplings, but also the no less famous corn pone, which is also seldom seen nowadays. The writer heartily commends your efforts to revive the good old-fashioned virtues and trusts you will keep them for the good of posterity for future generations. Long live the corn pone, greens, dumplings and all. My appetite is improving. I pass my plate for more.

The state department has issued its warrant for his return to Russia upon the commencement of a commissioner in New York.

## ESTIMATES FOR SUPPORT OF NAVY

Secretary Long Has Prepared Those for  
the Fiscal Year.

**THEY AGGREGATE \$31,991,927**

Have Been Submitted to Secretary of  
the Treasury.

**HE WILL TRANSMIT THEM TO CONGRESS**

Estimate Covers Every Department of  
the Navy and Is Full and  
Complete.

Washington, October 9.—The estimates for the support of the navy for the next fiscal year have just been prepared by Secretary Long and submitted to the secretary of treasury for transmission to congress.

They aggregate \$31,991,927, made up as

follows:

Pay of the navy, \$8,449,060.  
Pay, miscellaneous, \$300,000.  
Comptroller, \$7,000.  
Bureau of navigation, \$20,850.  
Bureau of ordnance, \$13,179,551.  
Bureau of equipment, \$1,514,178.  
Bureau of lands and docks, \$469,435.  
Yard and docks, \$1,094,887.  
Naval observatory, \$34,200.  
Bureau of medicine and surgery, \$151,600.  
Bureau of supplies and accounts, \$1,525,433.  
Bureau of construction and repair, \$3,157,607.  
Bureau of steam engineering, \$1,167,000.  
Navy academy, \$224,575.  
Marine corps, \$1,122,674.  
Increase of the navy, \$3,565,273.

**ELOPEMENT LEADS TO ARREST.**

Kaplan Mistrates the Girl and She Re-  
veals His Crime.

Washington, October 9.—A sequel to an elopement story which came from Atlantic City last summer has just been worked out in the state department, which today issued a warrant for the surrender to the Russian authorities of Judko Kaplan.

This man was arrested in Atlantic City last summer for abusing a woman supposed to be his wife. The girl to revenge herself for ill treatment confessed that she had eloped with Kaplan, who, she said, was a fugitive from justice from Russia. Before the Russian authorities could be communicated with the man escaped, and was relegated to the rear. The old gentleman stood at the meal spout and asked the cook to stop the meal and regulate the stones to suit our taste.

The result was invariably the kind of meal that would not only make the famous corn dumplings, but also the no less famous corn pone, which is also seldom seen nowadays. The writer heartily commends your efforts to revive the good old-fashioned virtues and trusts you will keep them for the good of posterity for future generations. Long live the corn pone, greens, dumplings and all. My appetite is improving. I pass my plate for more.

The state department has issued its warrant for his return to Russia upon the commencement of a commissioner in New York.

## MARRIED TWICE TO SATISFY THE LAW

Robert Mims Weds His Wife To Make  
Good the Court Records.

**HAD BEEN MARRIED FIVE YEARS**

Minister Who Performed the First  
Ceremony Failed To Return License.

**THEY HASTENED TO THE ORDINARY'S OFFICE**

The Second Wedding Was Performed  
Yesterday, and Their Lawful Child  
Was One of the Witnesses.

Five years ago Robert Mims and Mary

Mims stood before Hyman's altar, and promised to love, cherish and obey each other until death did them part. The minister, clad in the long robes of his office, pronounced them man and wife and he was among the first to congratulate the happy couple. Yesterday this same couple—now Mr. and Mrs. Mims—stood before the ordinary and went through with the same ceremony, making the same vows and listening to the words which had not then passed from their minds.

It was the second marriage of this same couple, though there had been no divorce. There had been no separation, not even a legal ground for divorce, yet the law required this wedding, so that their child, which, however, was born after the first wedding, might be legitimate. Never before had a similar ceremony been conducted under similar circumstances, and, perhaps, it never will occur again.

On June 22, 1892, the first wedding occurred. It was conducted by Rev. Samuel Smart. Mims swore yesterday before Ordinary Husley that he furnished the minister with \$10 with which to get the marriage license, allowing him to keep the remainder as fee for the services rendered. Hammond refused to leave the guardhouse, and the story goes that Lovering ordered a number of soldiers to tie him and drag him before the court. Hammond, it is said, was thrown down, bound and then dragged by the heels before the court.

The distance was 600 yards, and Hammond was in a badly used up condition when he arrived at the bar of justice.

General Brooke, commanding the de-  
partment of the Missouri, said tonight he  
had heard nothing of the story, and placed no reliance in it whatever. He ex-  
pressed himself as being confident that it  
would be found untrue.

**THE INSURANCE FIELD.**

PRESIDENT H. L. Palmer, of the North-  
western Mutual Life Insurance Company,

is taking his place in the ranks of public confidence. The day is fast coming when not only the large towns, but every county seat will have its educated optician, as well as its dental and physician. The public in this profession in this section is largely due to Kellam & Moore's school of optics. This school is constantly sending out educated opticians who are public confidence and respect. Address Kellam & Moore, 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

**Gorgia's Commissioner Talks.**

Editor Constitution—if any one doubts the position of the south on the question of silver and the efficacy and magic of Bryan's face and name he should have been here today. Veterans' day, McKinley day, Nashville day are not in it. Even yesterday there were hosts from all sections of the south. The Georgia state exhibit and hundreds were registered at the Georgia state exhibit and started their purpose to see the south's champion.

Bryant's speech on the grounds was an aviation. At the moment he was speaking the people were acting like wild screaming like wild cats. The rebel yell was an improvement upon this. Give an idea of the crowd the large auditorium could not be approached in one thousand feet of distance. The great buildings and centennial buildings were a surging mass. Bimetallism was in the saddle to-day. Goldbug humbuggery was relegated by these demonstrations, was the south's idol to whom she looks to be doled out of the land of the Pharaohs.

—AUGUSTUS DUPONT.

Nashville, Tenn., October 8, 1897.

**Dayton Clothiers Fall.**

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 9.—(Special)—J. F. & G. W. Johnson, dealers in clothing and gents' furnishings goods at Dayton, Ohio, yesterday, preferring home creditors. Liabilities about \$25,000; assets estimated at \$19,000.

—

**Mrs. F. A. Steel's Novels and Tales.**

JUST READY.

**In the**

**Permanent Way**

By Flora Annie Steel.

Author of

On the Face of the Water,

The Flower of Forgiveness,

Miss Stuart's Legacy,

In the Tideway,

Red Rowans.

Cloth, Crown 8vo. \$1.50.

**Short Stories of Life in India**

By the author of the most successful novel

of the Indian Mutiny yet written; by the author

of whom India's most famous story-teller said

Rudyard Kipling, has a better knowledge in India;

by an author who has "the gift of story-telling

in the highest degree, brilliant, graphic,

full of spirited action," a novel. The

which a leading London review Spectator,

said that "few men and no other woman could have written it."

New York Herald: On the principle of

each town or district looking after itself

there is necessarily engendered distinctly

antagonistic tendencies against each other,

which are the furthest possible from the

proper, consistent and resourceful unification of common interests. The ultimate

results of such practices have been the

ruination of trade, the loss of millions of

dollars, and the widespread distribution of

the disease of unexpected and unguarded

routes.

Philadelphia North American: The es-

tablishment of national quarantine would

not interfere with the function of the local

boards of health in any way, but the fed-

eral authorities would find the local boards

great helpers in such emergencies as that

now presented in the gulf states.

Philadelphia North American: The es-

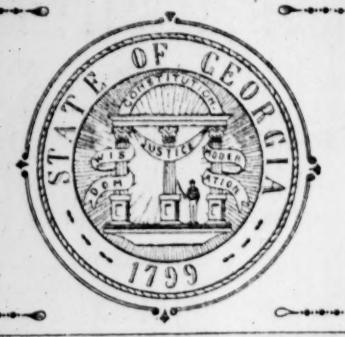
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# The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL ..... Editor  
W. A. HEMPHILL ..... Business Manager



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and Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

To Subscribers.

The Traveling Agents of The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overby and Charles H. Donnelly.

ATLANTA, GA., October 10, 1897.

The Penitentiary Commissioners.

The committee now engaged in framing the new penitentiary bill seems to be unanimously in favor of the administration of the affairs of the penitentiary department through a board of commissioners, formed somewhat on the order of the railroad commission.

In all probability such a commission will be established; but there is a division of sentiment over the details of the organization of the proposed commission.

The report of the sub-committee, which is to be presented to the joint penitentiary committee of both houses, provides that three commissioners shall be appointed, each to receive \$2,000 per annum—the salary to begin on the last of next January, nearly a year and a half before the expiration of the present lease.

Some members of the sub-committee think that the governor should appoint the commissioners, and others think that, in order to remove the administration of the penitentiary department as far from politics as possible, the commissioners should be elected by the legislature.

A still better plan than either of the two proposed, is that which authorizes the governor to appoint a commission of representative Georgians to be confirmed by the senate as other executive appointees, and who SHALL SERVE WITHOUT COMPENSATION, the state paying their actual expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

This is a plan that will not only meet the approval of the taxpayers, but it will give the state the services of even better men than those who would seek the position for the money there is in it.

Of the long list of eminent Georgians there are but few who would not esteem it an honor to serve the state in the reorganization of the penitentiary system, without expectation of pecuniary reward.

In the state of Pennsylvania, the board of prison inspectors which has absolute direction of the affairs of the penitentiary system of that state not only serves without pay, but membership on the board is considered one of the highest honors within the bestowal of the governor. So it is in other states, and so it should be in Georgia.

But what representative Georgians would accept these positions without pay, may be asked? Any number of them! Men like James W. Robertson, Gunby Jordan, Henry McIntosh, W. W. Gordon, Lawton Miller, Joseph B. Cumming, W. W. Thomas, Henry D. McDaniels, W. M. Reese, W. P. Price, Thomas W. Jones, Ed Wright, J. K. Clarke, N. E. Harris, H. T. Inman, John P. Fort and a host of others of just such caliber would esteem it an honor to serve the state in this capacity.

If it is thought advisable to pay three commissioners \$3,000 a year each, why not appoint five eminent Georgians without compensation and leave the administration of the new penitentiary system to them.

The Constitution does not know who is the author of this admirable suggestion which is now being discussed by the committee; but we do know that there is much solid merit in it, and that the legislature could not do better than adopt it.

**Unjust to Erin's Bard.**  
On the walls of the new library of congress in Washington are inscribed the names of most of the world's great poets from Homer down to the present time. Among the bards who are honored in this manner, however, the name of brilliant Tom Moore, Ireland's most gifted minstrel, does not appear, and the reason assigned for this glaring omission is that, on frequent occasions, the poet defected his genius to lampooning America.

This charge against the author of "Irish Melodies" is true. During his early youth the poet conceived a bitter dislike for this country and some of the most caustic effusions of his budding genius were inspired by this prejudice. But should the fact that Moore committed such youthful indiscretions as these, blind America to the recognition of his rare poetic genius? Undoubtedly the fame of the gentle bard has poetically the sorrows of Erin in such mellow strains will endure as long as time shall last, and surely the heart of America is too magnanimous to harbor resentment against one

whose genius is so hallowed to all the lovers of song.

But if Moore erred in lampooning America during his youth he nobly apologized for it later in life. The following letter, written several years before his death to one of his numerous friends in America, shows the regard which he entertained for this country in his mature years. Says the poet in this letter:

This life is just long enough to commit errors in, but too short to allow us time to repair them, and there are few of my errors I regret more sincerely than the rashness I was guilty of in publishing them abroad and bayishing them from America. My sentiments, both with respect to their national and individual character, are much changed since then, and I should blush, as a lover of liberty, if I allowed the hasty preface of my youth to blind me now to the better and happier order of things than the world has ever yet witnessed. If you can continue to be as good republicans as we of Europe seem determined to be good monarchists, the new and the old world need soon have no other distinction than the semispheres of freedom and the hemispheres of slaves.

What nobler reparation could the poet make than the one which the foregoing letter contains? If not too late the name of the Irish bard should yet be inscribed in America's palace of literature.

## High Praise for the South.

Scarcely a day passes without disclosing some fresh proof of the fact that the country at large is slowly but surely beginning to appreciate the vast extent of our southern resources. During the past week several additional newspapers of the north and east have felt constrained to speak in generous terms of what the south has accomplished in recent years and to applaud the enterprising spirit evinced by this section.

To show the drift of these expressions, without going into cumbersome or tedious details, The Constitution presents in brief some of the comments recently made by northern and eastern newspapers upon the progress of the south. Touching upon the rapid development which has been going on for several years past in the cotton industry in this section, The Philadelphia Stockholder, one of the most conservative trade journals of the east, says:

New England is feeling to a very serious extent the competition of the large number of cotton mills which have sprung up within the past few years. Proximity to the cotton fields, and the large amount of cheap labor obtainable in that section give southern manufacturers a very ponderable advantage in rivalry with the centers of cotton manufacture. Eighty-five per cent of southern mills were consuming about 546,890 bales of cotton annually, while in the past year actual consumption is estimated at 1,042,671 bales. In other words, the south's manufacturing capacity has doubled within a decade.

Still another gratifying expression along this same line is from The New York Mail and Express. Says this wide-awake northern newspaper:

At no time since the states of the south, except the Carolinas, followed the awful results of civil war, began to compete with the north and east in manufacturing the statistics of the mills of Dixie been so eloquent as at present of progress in manufacturing. At least 80 per cent in production, so most cotton manufacture become and remain the great feature of industrial activity, its depression or prosperity indicating largely the general condition of the people.

But the most significant expression of all, perhaps, emanates from The Boston Globe. After speaking of the south's industrial progress generally the Boston paper winds up with the following unique tribute to our woolen industry:

Nor is the south a stranger to woolen manufacture to the extent that we often suppose in the north. In seven southern states the cotton mills number eighty-eight and are increasing rapidly. In Georgia, 2, Georgia 5, Kentucky 18, Mississippi 24, North Carolina 13, Tennessee 25, Virginia 24. Unlike corn and wheat, cotton yields much of its profit in the manufacture of it, and as the south has come to be so great a dependency upon it, it is evident that she deserves fully as great a measure of congratulation on account of prosperity as does the booming west. Not only does she deserve it, but the north does not begrudge it her.

Of course these generous tributes from northern and eastern papers which have so often indulged in harsh criticisms of this section are highly gratifying to the south. They show that fraternal sentiments have largely taken the place of sectional prejudice and that naturally as the result of this gratifying change our brethren of the north are beginning to appreciate more fully the extraordinary resources and possibilities of the south.

We can understand now why so many people are leaving the cold west and the colder northwest to find homes in Georgia. Their instinct is sending them here in search of a climate where they can have turnip greens as a winter diet. Possibly not one in a hundred is aware of the real reason why he is coming southward. Some give one excuse to themselves, and some another; but it all amounts to the same thing. In this matter their instinct is superior to their knowledge. They may not recognize whispers; they may not know the voice; but the fact remains. They are coming to the land where they can enjoy turnip greens and dumplings in all sections to come into her midst and aid her in developing her marvelous resources.

**Great Britain's Withdrawal.**  
What underlying motive has induced Great Britain to withdraw from the approaching sea conference to be held in Washington, D. C., and what effect is this withdrawal likely to have upon the final settlement of the Behring sea problem?

Ostensibly Great Britain's refusal to become a party to the approaching conference is that our government has invited Russia and Japan to become parties to the conference also. This pretexts for breaking squarely out of her agreement with this country is unworthy of Great Britain and shows that some unusual influence must have been brought to bear upon her during the past few weeks. When the idea of holding the proposed conference was first discussed several months ago, Great Britain must have known from the very nature of things that both Russia and Japan would be asked to join it; and yet, in spite of this implied knowledge, she readily consented at that time to become a member of the conference and to do all in her power to promote its objects. Such being the case it is too late for Great Britain to delib-erately retire from the conference without casting grave suspisions upon her own motives.

But what is the real cause of Great Britain's changed attitude toward the Behring sea conference? This question is easily answered. For some time past Canada has been violating her treaty rights in the Behring sea fisheries; and the constraining influence, therefore, which has caused Great Britain to abandon her original purpose with respect to the conference, proceeds from Ottawa. While only a mere handful of ship-owners have caused the depredations in Behring sea the responsibility attaching thereto is laid upon the shoulders of the government and Canada is unwilling to be represented either directly or indirectly in the deliberations

of a conference which cannot do otherwise than sit in judgment upon her shortcomings. Consequently she has brought her colonial influence to bear upon Great Britain with the result that the latter country will not be represented in the conference. Some may raise the objection that Canada's influence is not sufficient to compass this result, but this objection is based upon ignorance. Canada is Great Britain's most important colonial possession and the ties which bind her to the home government are none too strong. Separated from the mother country by two thousand miles of water and closely allied to the United States by continual affinity there is every reason why Great Britain should seek in every way possible to retain the affections of her colony. That she is doing this is evident from the solicitous regard which she has shown for Canadian affairs for some time past, and that her present action in withdrawing from the proposed conference is due to a studied purpose on her part to avoid friction with Canada.

This life is just long enough to commit errors in, but too short to allow us time to repair them, and there are few of my errors I regret more sincerely than the rashness I was guilty of in publishing them abroad and bayishing them from America. My sentiments, both with respect to their national and individual character, are much changed since then, and I should blush, as a lover of liberty, if I allowed the hasty preface of my youth to blind me now to the better and happier order of things than the world has ever yet witnessed. If you can continue to be as good republicans as we of Europe seem determined to be good monarchists, the new and the old world need soon have no other distinction than the semispheres of freedom and the hemispheres of slaves.

What nobler reparation could the poet make than the one which the foregoing letter contains? If not too late the name of the Irish bard should yet be inscribed in America's palace of literature.

yielding, before they go to seed, an abundance of delicious sprouts and buds that may be used to garnish the feast with which returning spring is welcomed.

Nevertheless, as experiments of this sort may prove to be failures in Indiana, we advise all who are in favor of good eating, easy living, and a climate not intolerable, to pack up their belongings and come to Georgia, which is the center of the great Piedmont region where a handful of guano will run the red clay distracted; where nature is kind and bountiful, and where men live to a good old age.

## The Truth About It.

The Independent, of New York, is inclined to resent the fact that the citizens of Alton, Ill., have built a separate school building for the negro children. For some time the children of both races have been attending the same schools, but the whites have determined to bring about a change, and so have put up a separate building for the exclusive use of the negro pupils.

A sight that would do the engine-loving world of Rudyard Kipling good will be witnessed in Macon Tuesday.

"Atlanta is a great city," said Mr. Aull, "and I am always glad to come here. Now that we have a through night sleep connection between Atlanta and Columbia over the Seaboard, I can come to Atlanta any night, spend the day here and get back home for business next morning. I really lose less time from my business than going to Columbia only a few miles below me."

Mr. C. W. Peacock says that the officials of his road have changed their minds as to the place of commencement of the proposed Tifton and Thomasville road and will build from Pavo to Thomasville and then from Thomasville to Tifton.

Mr. Elbert H. Aull, president of the South Carolina State Press Association and editor of The Newberry Herald and News, was in Atlanta yesterday on business.

"There will be a war fight," said Mr. Sidney Jones, of that place, yesterday, "but we prohibitionists believe we will win out. During the last month or two a great temperance wave has swept over the town, and it feels like we will keep up the prohibitionists will carry everything before them."

Mr. L. A. Ryals has assumed control of The Telfair Enterprise and says: "The politics of the paper, of course, will continue democratic to the core, but will be subservient to and governed by the political code of ethics as enunciated by the last democratic national convention."

Mr. C. W. Peacock says that the officials of his road have changed their minds as to the place of commencement of the proposed Tifton and Thomasville road and will build from Pavo to Thomasville and then from Thomasville to Tifton.

Mr. Elbert H. Aull has been for a long time president of the South Carolina State Press Association, and is probably the most popular editor in the Palmetto State.

Mr. Eb. T. Williams is being congratulated by his friends on his appointment as general attorney and division manager for Atlanta by the National Building Association of Battleground, the position recently held by L. R. Brigham, the company is a very wealthy one—its president being Mr. Knabe, of the Knabe Piano Company. Mr. William F. Jackson, president of the Continental National Bank of Atlanta, is one of the directors. The former is rated at \$200,000, and the latter at \$10,000,000. Mr. Williams has represented the company in Atlanta for some time as attorney, and his promotion to the position of division manager is a compliment well deserved.

As a trophy of the chase a juvenile son of the soil brought in a 'possum of enormous size, whose fangs were quivering for the oven and jowls ready for the pot. The price was 75 cents and it was in the effort to dispose of the animal that the scene occurred.

The boy had stopped on Whitehall street, where a curious crowd came up, among whom was a bicyclist with golf stockings and a racing costume. He rolled his wheel up and stood gazing at the animal in a wonder-struck way. The 'possum was witnessed by a large crowd. It was near Buckhead Friday night that the boys had their first 'possum hunt and dogs which had been trained to follow the scent of the animal were sent out. The dogs were successful in tracking the animal down and a hunt ensued.

Well, the independent must pardon us for believing that Alton has not separated the races just because the skin of the negro is burned by the sun. Another Illinois town—Quincy—has also taken steps to separate the whites and the negroes, and the reason for it is the same in both cases. It is the same in both cases that these towns have large negro populations from Missouri. Wherever there is a large negro population, north or south, the feeling that there should be a complete separation of the races in the schools, churches and other public places is sure to assert itself. It is not "prejudice," as some seem to think, nor is it "injustice." It is simply the instructive rare antipathy which cannot be controlled by ordinary means.

Booker Washington, who in respect to his judgment, his discretion and his hard, common sense (which amounts to genius) is the ablest man of his race today, very clearly perceives the truth that lies behind this so-called "prejudice" and "injustice." Therefore his advice to the negroes, in season and out of season, is to make themselves respected by working to present such credentials of character and conduct to the world as all the world must recognize.

That is the solution of the whole matter, the solution which reduces the question to individualism. That is what it must come to in the end. There are a great many white people who do not come up to the standard of character and conduct; but whether they do or not, they must first prove it. The blackest skin will win approval if its wearer comes up to the standard; the whitest will be ignored or avoided if its owner fails to do so.

Booker Washington is eloquent because he is earnest, and he is earnest because he has intelligence enough to see this hidden truth. So he tells his race that if they want respect and recognition they must win it as individuals as the whites do, show the fruits of worth, go about armed with credentials of character and conduct.

Perhaps it is too soon for the negroes to take in the full significance of Booker Washington's advice. But some of them are beginning to see it, indeed, that Washington himself is a living example of the truth he is teaching. He is treated with the utmost respect wherever he goes, north or south, and it was in the south that his remarkable gifts have received their fullest recognition. He goes about with clean hands. His face is an index to his character; and his conduct has

been the solution of the whole question, which otherwise might have been a gentle affair. But it is to be a very lurid discussion, and already the orators are getting themselves in training for the meet. This is a question which will call forth the most elevated flights, and every member who feels the fires of eloquence glowing in his bosom will be called upon to spout it forth.

That the trustees of the university have endorsed the movement gives it a strong impetus, but there is no saying in what form the bill will terminate when the finish comes among the members of the legislature.

The renewal of the fight to make a district office in the shape of an insurance commissioner is expected when the next session comes on. This idea is given color by the careful investigation made of the department of the controller by the Blalock committee and the effort made to sift information concerning all affairs in this branch.

It was Dr. Long, of Elberton, who pushed the fight during the last session, and it is said he has declared that it will continue when the assembly comes together again. At the time of the appointment of the Blalock committee and the character of work was done by that body it was reported that the movement had especial bearing upon the plan to create an insurance commissioner, but this was refused and the falsity of the statement established afterwards.

As to the Blalock committee, there will be a hot time in the old town of Athens. It is averred, when the contents of this paper become known, that the corn meal of commerce is not as great as it is steam ground, and this because it is more nutritious.

Editor Kingsbury will produce his plants under glass and set them out, say, by the first or second week in June, he can, not doubt, bring them to maturity by the first heavy frost. Then, after the first heavy frost, he will find that he has laid up for himself a store of succulent sweetness that only the choicer spirits can properly appreciate.

He can have 'em boiled for dinner and fried over for supper, and so enjoy them as few vegetables in this world are to be enjoyed. Then if he desires to preserve them through the winter, even in his climate, all he has to do is to take them up by the roots and bank them in dirt, cover the tons and draw from them as appetite requires or occasion demands.

## THE WEATHER.

Yesterday evening at 8 o'clock the highest barometric pressure was centered over St. Paul, Minn., while the lowest was over Corpus Christi, Tex. The pressure has increased somewhat over the north Atlantic coast.

In the previous twenty-four hours the temperature had increased slightly over the southeast and fallen over the lake region; elsewhere remaining nearly stationary.

Corpus Christi and Abilene, Tex., reported light rains.

Cloudy weather generally prevailed except in the interior of the country.

## Local Report for Yesterday.

The mean temperature..... 74  
Daily mean temperature..... 74  
Lowest temperature..... 65  
Highest temperature..... 84  
Total rainfall during 24 hours..... .00  
Deficiency since last month..... .00  
Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p.m. October 9, 1897.

STATIONS.	Temp. at 8 p.m.	Highest temp.	Precipitation in inches.
New York, clear .....	65	80	.00
Savannah, pt. cloudy .....	73	80	.00
Mobile, cloudy .....	72	82	.00
Baleigh, pt. cloudy .....	75	84	.00
Wilmingtn, clear .....	72	82	.00
Charleston, pt. cloudy .....	74	82	.00
Augusta, cloudy .....	74	86	.00
Jacksonville, cloudy .....	74	86	.00
Pensacola, clear .....	78	84	.00
Montgomery, pt. cloudy .....	80	86	.00
Vicksburg, pt. cloudy .....	78	82	.00
Port Eads, pt. cloudy .....	78	82	.00
Palestine, cloudy .....	80	88	.00
Galveston, cloudy .....	80	88	.00
Corpus Christi, pt. cloudy .....	76	80	.00
Buffalo, pt. cloudy .....	46	50	.00
Detroit, clear .....	48	52	.00
Albion, cloudy .....	48	52	.00
Memphis, clear .....	74	84	.00
Chattanooga, clear .....	74	84	.00
Knoxville, clear .....	72	82	.00
St. Louis, cloudy .....	68	72	.00
Kansas City, clear .....	68	68	.00
Omaha, cloudy .....	42	44	.00
Huron, cloudy .....	50	56	.00
North Platte, pt. cloudy .....	58	78	.00
Ashley, cloudy .....	42	44	.00

Note—"pt." indicates traces of precipitation.

J. B. MURPHY,  
Local Forecast Official.

## Forecast for Sunday.

Georgia—Generally fair, probable increasing cloudiness; east to south winds. Eastern Florida—Local showers; southern Florida and Alabama—Fair; northeasterly winds. Mississippi, Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy; probably local showers; southeasterly winds. Tennessee—Fair; probably in western portion; north to east winds. Kentucky—Fair; northeasterly winds.

## SHERIFF WANTS YOUNG BLACK.

Prosperous Farmer of Newton County  
Wanted by Sheriff Wright.

Sheriff L. O. Wright, of Newton county, has offered a reward of \$25 for the arrest and detention of Russell R. Black, a well-known young man of Newton county.

Advertisements calling for the reward have been posted in different parts of the state with a picture of the young man, who is described as being twenty-two years old, five feet and eleven inches high and weighing 150 pounds, with dark complexion and hair, brown eyes and prominent front teeth.

Along with the offer of reward for Black there is no intimation of what the crime he is charged with is, though from the tone of the circular it would seem that he is fully wanted.

The sheriff states that Black was a prominent young farmer of Newton county and was a member of a family of high standing. It seems that he was well and favorably known in Newton county.

The story of the reason the reward was offered for Black is that he was wronged a young man in the prominent and wealthy families of Newton county and that soon afterwards he left for parts at present unknown.

It is understood that the cause of his being wanted so soon after Newton county is not generally known. The sheriff is making strenuous efforts to catch him and a warrant has been issued for him.

## GORILLAS TO APPEAR IN PUBLIC.

New Secret Order Announces a Benefit on Wednesday, October 27th.

The Disciplining Order, which will have announced an entertainment which is to be given at the Grand opera house October 27th by the Gorilla minstrels, a company composed of members of the order in Atlanta. A special programme has been prepared and it is expected to be a benefit for the order to enable it to fit up a new hall and purchase paraphernalia.

The order has just secured the hall over Maddox & Rucker's and the room will be elegantly and conveniently arranged and fitted up. There will be a ladies' parlor, which will be used for entertainments are given, and all the conveniences which the order may decide to arrange, including a special banquet room.

Mr. G. B. Adair, of Atlanta, has the benefit entertainment under contract and tickets are now being sold by members throughout the city. The programme will consist of a number of interesting features and will be based upon the talents of local talent, making it a high class entertainment. A number of well-known society people have volunteered their services for the evening and rehearsals are now under way.

## MASON'S AT A DINNER PARTY.

Mr. Julius Brown Entertained Members of the Order Last Night.

Hon. Julius L. Brown entertained the officers of the Royal Arch Masons and grand council of Royal Arch Masons at a dinner at the Capital City Club last night. The occasion was a most happy one and was thoroughly enjoyed by all the guests.

Among those present were James W. Taylor, first grand king; Hon. Charles Westlowsky, grand master; C. G. Wheeler, deputy grand high priest; Orlando McDonald, grand king, and John P. Shannon, grand serjeant. These gentlemen were en route to Baltimore, where they will represent Georgia at the general grand chapter, which convenes there next week.

Attorney General Terrell accompanied the party to Washington and will later join them in Baltimore. Governor Atkinson was present for a short while last night, and the dinner was a fitting tribute to the above named Masons.

## THE GOVERNOR GOES TO MACON.

Chief Executive and Entire Staff Will Take in the Carnival.

Governor Atkinson and his entire staff will leave tomorrow afternoon for Macon to attend the carnival series on Monday and Tuesday. He will be the guest of the Macon Carnival Company and will be greatly entertained. Mrs. Atkinson will accompany him and the party will be quartered at the Lanier house.

The distinguished guests will attend the grand concert by the Marine band Monday night, and will be given a public reception at the Lanier house Tuesday morning. Tuesday afternoon the party will review the trade in the balcony of the Lanier house and will attend the collision in Central City park afterwards.

Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson will be the recipients of many distinguished honors during the carnival and will probably not return to Atlanta until Wednesday.

Suppose a ballot

## BALLOT BOXES

## REMAIN SEALED

## Result in the Second Ward Contests

## MR. GREEN ADAIR NOMINEE

## He Is So Declared by the City Democratic Executive Committee.

## MR. ROSSER OPPOSES A NEW COUNT

## He Points Out That It Would Be Dangerous To Open Boxes Unless Fraud Was Charged.

The Matter Was Easily Disposed of.

There will be no contest for the second ward nomination for council. The result of the primary Monday which shows that Mr. Green B. Adair received a majority of one vote over his opponent in the race, one Mr. H. A. Boynton, will stand.

The city executive committee has decided that Mr. Adair is entitled to the nomination on the face of the returns, and the committee will go no further back than to ascertain if the count was correct. There was talk of recounting the ballots, but after a discussion of the question in the committee it was decided not to open the ballot boxes.

The settlement of this question removed all doubt from the issues of the primary. There was no further contest or trouble, and the result of the election was declared to be substantially as shown in The Constitution yesterday. There were only one or two minor errors in the table of the vote, and they amount to little in the end.

The city executive committee assembled at noon in the council chamber. Mr. Frank P. Rice, chairman of the committee, called the body to order and there was nearly a full membership present. Mr. Walter Taylor was requested to act as secretary and Mr. W. H. Patterson kept tally of the returns using the table of the vote in The Constitution yesterday to check by. The only changes made in the official count of the returns were as follows:

It was found in the fifth ward Mr. Malvern Hill, candidate for council in the seventh ward, received only 244 votes, instead of 348 as announced in the returns Friday night. This increases Captain Dozier's majority to 422 in all the wards.

An error of one vote in the third ward cuts Colonel W. S. Thompson's vote down one, making his majority in the city 1,322.

The same is true of the count of Mr. James L. Mayson's vote in the seventh ward. He received 144 votes in that ward instead of 145, making his majority over Mr. Hays for alderman from the south side 1,427.

## Letter from Mr. Boynton.

When the committee got ready for business Captain W. H. Brotherton moved that it proceed with the reception of the returns and the consolidation of the vote. Mr. C. G. Hannah arose and stated that he desired to read a communication from Mr. H. A. Boynton, candidate for council from the second ward, before the returns were opened. It was decided to go ahead with the returns and declaration of the result, except in the second ward. After that work had been completed Mr. Hannah was again recognized and he read the following letter:

"I have no recollection of having made such a statement," replied Mr. Boynton, rising in the crowd behind the council railing. "I said there may have been clerical errors which would change the result, and I made no charge that there was fraud. I simply desire to ascertain the real result of the election."

Mr. Frank M. Potts said he saw no reason why the ballot boxes should not be opened and the votes recounted. He said it would be fair and honorable.

Mr. W. T. Gentry said he thought it would be right to recount the ballots. He suggested that a committee of five be appointed to recount the ballots in the presence of the committee.

Mr. Dick Bosche spoke in favor of opening the boxes.

After some further discussion, Mr. Rosser read the law governing primaries, which he construed to mean that the executive committee had power only to declare the result as shown by the official returns of the managers. He intimated that the general law governing elections make it unlawful to open ballot boxes except when fraud is charged and as a last resort. He said it was a bad thing to do, and for his part he would have nothing to do with it.

## Agreement Reached and Rescinded.

It was finally decided to open the boxes, and the suggestion that a committee of five be appointed to do so was agreed to. Mr. Boynton announced that his committee would consist of Mr. Hannah and Mr. Mat Parker. Mr. Adair said he would appoint Captain Brotherton and Mr. Rosser. The latter was named by Mr. Adair, but he too, declined to do so. After conferring with his friends, and after it had become evident that none of the committee men cared to help count the ballots, Mr. Adair said:

"I have been advised that it is illegal for ballot boxes to be opened, and that your committee has no right to open them and recount the votes. I, therefore, decline to appoint a committee, and will not participate in a recount."

This put the committee back where it started from. Mr. Rosser moved to reconsider the action of the committee, and the motion was adopted.

Mr. Patterson said the committee was in a bad muddle. He said if the candidates had only known it, they could have worked a little harder and made the majority bigger for one or the other.

Mr. Rosser then moved to declare the result as shown by the returns of the managers, and that was agreed to by a unanimous rising vote, all members of the committee agreeing that it was the best way out of the difficulty. Mr. Boynton's friends announced that they were satisfied, and that there will be no further contest.

## Kindergarten Association Meets.

The Free Kindergarten Association will meet at the Women's Club room in the grand building at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. Mrs. Nellie Peters Black requests that all the ladies interested be present.

has been lost or by mistake substituted for one of those first counted by the managers. Do you suppose the friends of Mr. Adair would be satisfied to give the nomination to Mr. Boynton after the managers have carefully counted the votes and sworn that Mr. Adair received a majority. No they would not.

## Handled by Forty-Two Men.

"In this instance those ballots were handled and counted by forty-two men in the seven wards. I submit that when so many men handle so many ballots, 4,108, there is apt to be a few lost, dropped on the table, blown off to the floor, substituted for others by mistake or rearranged in such a way that it would be impossible to ascertain the exact result as was ascertained by the managers who first handled the ballots. It is a safe rule to accept the first count in matters of this kind. These managers are honest gentlemen. They know nothing of the result in other wards. They had no reason to make Mr. Adair's majority one vote or five hundred votes; they simply recorded the totals shown by the ballots. I warn you that it is a dangerous thing to open ballot boxes except in desperate cases, as I have pointed out. We are nearer the truth now than we ever will be again. A judgment has been ren-

## NEW TEXT BOOKS IN THE SCHOOLS

## WEARY SOLDIERS COVER MANY MILES

Commissioner Glenn Has a Plan To Propagate Southern History.

## WOULD TEACH THE CHILDREN

Or Georgia's Career and the Many Valiant Deeds of Her Noble Sons.

## WILL CALL ON THE NEXT LEGISLATURE

Recommends That a New Reader Be Used by Pupils—What Dr. Glenn Has to Say.

## 8 MILES BEYOND CARTERSVILLE

They Will Continue Tramping Today Over Dusty Roads.

## WILL REACH CHICKAMAUGA THIS WEEK

The Men Want Rain, but None Comes, and They Are Having Heavy Walking—All Are Well.

## The Fifth Infantry

Dr. Glenn, state school commissioner, has inaugurated a movement to introduce a new textbook into Georgia's public school to contain the history of Georgia, and the part she played in the civil war.

## Travels Fast.

## TOO LATE TO DO ANY SERIOUS DAMAGE

Crops Were Nearly Made When the Drought Was First Felt—Rains Grow Less Each Year.

## LONG DROUGHT DRIES UP THE WORLD

Slowly but Surely All Signs of Rain Have Disappeared.

## BURNING HEAT EVERYWHERE

The Dry Weather Is General Over America.

## THE BEST TEA AND COFFEE STORE

75 and 81 Peachtree Street.

## "THE FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER"

"LOVE, BE NEAR TO HER."

"LIFE, BE DEAR TO HER."

"HEALTH, STAY CLOSE TO HER."

"FRIENDS, BE NEAR TO HER."

Fortune, find what your gifts can do for her;

Search your treasure house through and through for her;

Search the wide world over;

You must; for here is the four-leaved clover."

We have the natural "FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER" in silver mounted charms, also the choicest assortment in the city of RIB CUT GLASS, FINE CHINA and SILVER for WEDDING PRESENTS.

If you wish Novelties in Silver or Gold,

you cannot afford to go elsewhere to purchase.

Add the best to the best in quality.

All the chapters of the order of Old Fashioned Women are called to meet Monday night at 8 o'clock at the City Gate Guard armory. All the members are requested to be present.



## CONVICTS BUILD MANY NEW ROADS

Report of Captain Donaldson Shows What His Gang Has Done.

### PICK AND SHOVEL WERE BUSY

On the North Side Several Miles of Roads Were Made.

### SOUTH SIDE IS GIVEN ITS PORTION

Peachtree Road, Sandtown and East Point Roads Represent Many Days' Work.

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Oct. 5, 1897.

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Excellent Cast-  
Great Chorus  
PLE 50  
Square Theater,  
Grand Box Office.

MATINEE THURSDAY  
LITT'S Production of a Play,

free Cuba  
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Own Time.  
nt for Freedom.  
Box office. \*Phone 100

Matinee  
Saturday.  
l Actress

BLAIR  
the most interesting  
the stage.

- CARMEN  
- CATHIE  
W MAGDALEN  
Grand Box office.

SCHOOL.

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After chanc-  
like place.  
FAULKNER,  
1 St., Atlanta.

## FIRE THE PISTOL FROM HIS POCKET

J. W. Corley Charged with Shooting R. L. Sheridan.

### RATHER PECULIAR AFFAIR

A Burned Hole in Corley's Pocket Seems To Prove His Guilt.

### SHERIDAN'S WOUND IS NOT SERIOUS

Corley Claims To Be a Fireman of Rome, Ga.—He Is Arrested—Sheridan Sent to the Hospital.

The annual report of Captain Donaldson, superintendent of the county chain gang, shows in full detail the work done on public roads for the fiscal year which has just ended.

County Commissioner Jack J. Spalding, who is chairman of the committee on public works, has furnished an interesting synopsis of the report, showing just where the work was done and how the improvements have been distributed in the county.

"The annual report of Captain Donaldson, superintendent of public works for the year ending September 30, 1896, is a very interesting paper," said Commissioner Spalding yesterday. "It shows a systematic, continuous effort in putting up roads, in a way that can't be understood, by the right pocket of his purse."

In the middle of the row a pistol shot suddenly rang out and Saerian staggered and fell backward. No one could tell who fired the shot and no pistol was seen in the crowd.

Immediately after the shooting Patrolman Tom Ivey, who was near the place, stopped, stepped out of his car and met Corley, who said:

"There has been some shooting on Peachtree street, at the corner of Pine." Ivey noticed that Corley held something in his hand and thought at first that it was a pistol, but upon examination revealed the bottom of a long cigarette holder and Corley went to the scene of the shooting and there Ivey ascertained that Corley was the man suspected of firing the pistol.

Corley was arrested and sent to the police barracks. The ambulance was telephoned and Sheridan carried to the Grady hospital.

When Corley was searched at the barracks it was discovered that he had a hole in the right pocket of his trousers that seemed to have been made by a pistol ball. It was burned about the edges and was blacked with powder smoke. It seemed that Corley had fired the pistol at Sheridan while he had the weapon in his pocket. He must have drawn the pistol away afterwards. He denied that he was guilty and stated he was from Rome, Ga., where he had been on fire department. He will be held for an trial.

"The road has been very important road, at moderate expense, from Peachtree road at a point near Deaderick and has been graded and paved with the finest chestnut. Fullerton county has ever received, yet the road is in the very fine class road from Peachtree street, at the Capital City Club, for about five miles out this road.

"The road has been built, very important road, at moderate expense, from Peachtree road at a point near Deaderick and has been graded and paved with the finest chestnut. Fullerton county has ever received, yet the road is in the very fine class road from Peachtree street, at the Capital City Club, for about five miles out this road.

"During last winter Fourteenth street from West Peachtree to the waterworks was brought to a grade so that now there is a continuous drive from the Piedmont Club to the waterworks. In fact, the finishing of Fourteenth street completed the last link in the circle around the city.

"Peachtree Place, between Eighth and Ninth streets, has been graded to West Peachtree streets, and some handsome houses are now being built there.

In addition to this considerable work has been done on the road leading from Peachtree road at Colonel Wash Collier's to the Plaster's bridge road.

What the South Side Received.

The work which the work for the last year has been done on the south side of the county. A magnificent piece of work has been done on the East Point road, beginning at Whitehall street in West End and continuing to College Park, a distance of about nine miles. A beautiful grade has been made and the road has already been cheered almost the entire distance.

"Beecher street, from Lee street to Sandtown road in West End, has been graded and is now in good condition. The Jonesboro road has been graded and is about three miles and a half in distance, and the Brown's Mill road has been graded and paved about the same distance.

"In all, 1,000 miles of road have been put in first-class condition during the fiscal year.

Roads Will Last Forever.

"The beauty about building a good road is that it remains for the use and pleasure of future generations. After a hill has been cut down or a valley filled in, and a road made, it is a good grade, it remains for all time to come."

"The people of Atlanta, who do not drive over the roads, have but little conception of the hard work and development and progress that immediately follows the opening of new roads.

"Nothing has been done to build up this town, contributions to the construction of these roads, it is done by the people of Atlanta, who do not drive over the roads, have but little conception of the hard work and development and progress that immediately follows the opening of new roads.

"The estimate that taken altogether the cost of the roads is about \$3,500 per mile, and it is the best investment money in the state of Georgia. If any one has any doubts as to what I am saying, just let me take him back over any of these roads I have mentioned as having been constructed this year, and he will return convinced."

Work Ahead for New Men.

The next council will be required to elect many officers and dispose of numerous questions from time to time, and from now until January there will be anxiety among the office holders and many anxiety as to the attitude of the new members-elect.

Next year tax assessors are to be elected.

Police commissioners are to be elected.

Members of the board of health are to be elected.

Water trustees are to be elected.

Other elections will be held from time to time.

Lessons in Politics.

One of the greatest lessons of the primary of Friday to the candidates, citizens and candidates of the future, is that taught by the election of Mr. Green Adair by a majority of one vote. It impresses upon them as to how one vote can make a difference.

"The Constitution's table is nearly as great as I have ever seen one the meeting after the election of Mr. Green Adair, Special Agent Connely, a member of the executive committee, congratulated the new members-elect on their victory.

"The people of Atlanta, who do not drive over the roads, have but little conception of the hard work and development and progress that immediately follows the opening of new roads.

"The estimate that taken altogether the cost of the roads is about \$3,500 per mile, and it is the best investment money in the state of Georgia. If any one has any doubts as to what I am saying, just let me take him back over any of these roads I have mentioned as having been constructed this year, and he will return convinced."

LIFE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

As It Is Found Chronicled in the Columns of The Dahlonega Nugget.

Some of the blockaders got in good work on about November 10th, and had a good time. They had a good time, and the men who left to get drunk on the 10th.

Tax Receiver Grizzie has secured the contract to carry this end of the Dahlonega and Ellijay mail line. Mr. Grizzie is a minister, and it is not supposed that he will be accused of selling blockades.

New Executive Committee.

Before the adjournment of the city executive committee yesterday Captain W. A. Broderick recrossed the floor and offered a resolution providing for the holding of mass meetings in all the wards of the city on November 1st for the purpose of selecting a new executive committee.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, as follows:

"Resolved, That at 7:30 o'clock on Monday evening, November 1st, there shall be held in each of the seven wards of the city a citizen's meeting, consisting of four regular members and four alternates from each of the seven wards as successors to this committee, said committee to be chosen by the people of the city on November 1st, and until their successors are elected.

"Resolved, second, That the chairman appointed by this committee, committee of one from each ward, whose duty it shall be to select and secure the place in their respective wards to hold the meetings, shall call the meetings to order and to act as temporary chairman until a permanent organization is perfected.

"Resolved, third, That the citizens of the city who are qualified to vote in the city election in December next will be entitled to participate in the mass meeting in the December election.

"Resolved, fourth, That the action of the meetings shall be reported to the chairman of their respective wards to the chairman of the rowdies at the council chamber at 12 o'clock noon November 1st, 1897, who will determine the result."

Chairman Rice appointed as the committee to call the various meetings, and as soon as the rowdies appeared and commenced their mischief, which came near resulting in some of their deaths. The Dahlonega boys fired into the toughs, which gave them out of sight of Marshal Harbin, last Saturday evening, while trying to hold a three-quart jug in a paper sack he had toward his master's place of abode. The other fellow had squeezed the top of a sack a little too much, which showed the size of the neck and even the handle of the jug. Harbin was coming on behind him, and as soon as the fellow turned the corner he gave a hop and a jump and into the house he went and delivered the package.

## WORK AHEAD FOR NEW COUNCILMEN

Some of the Problems To Be Settled by Friday's Nominees.

### BIG FUND TO BE DISPOSED OF

Many Officers Are To Be Elected During 1898 by Council.

### SPECULATION RIFE AS TO THE AFFILIATIONS

The New Council Members-Elect Will Soon Become Factors in the Settlement of Many Problems.

## CAR ROBBERS TO BE TRIED THIS WEEK

Bahannon Will Be Put on Trial at Dalton Tomorrow.

### HIS CASE THE FIRST TO COME

Indictments Against Him Now Number Four—Evidence Is Strong.

### JUDGE FITZ WILL PRESIDE AT THE TRIAL

People of Whitfield Feel That They Are About To Be Ridden of a Foul Band of Outlaws.

## NIECE AND AUNT TESTIFY IN COURT

Mrs. Cunningham, the Niece, Is Suing Miss Cooper, Her Aunt.

### THE TESTIMONY IS VERY SPICY

The Former Says the Latter Is Miserly and Unjust.

### "SHE IS CRAZY," SAYS MISS COOPER

The Case Came Up Before Judge Lumpkin in Chambers Yesterday, but Goes Over to Wednesday.

## BEER TO BE TAXED TO BUILD GERMAN NAVY

Relationship Between Imperial Chancellor and Emperor Is Strained.

### CRISIS NOW IN ACUTE STAGE

Prince Hohenlohe Demands Military Reform Bill, but Opposes Naval.

### RESIGNATION BEEN TENDERED FOUR TIMES

Government and Press Unite in the Demand for a Levy of a Larger Fleet—May Cause Changes.

**\$250.00  
GIVEN AWAY!**

A Most Interesting Contest—\$250 Paid for Lists Made by Putting in Missing Letters in Place of Dashes ... Read Carefully ... Ko Chance About It.

We have determined to give away a large amount of money to advertise THE AMERICAN WOMAN. We have now a circulation of over 300,000 a month, and we want to reach a million readers. We have decided to give away at least \$25,000 in prizes. We offer you most profitable payments for a little time. We hope, by this means, to show whether you are able to get up a correct list. We expect in this competition to widen and extend the circulation of THE AMERICAN WOMAN. From now to the end of the year we are able to get high prices for advertising in our columns, and it is this way that we are able to offer these liberal incentives for prizes. We can add a large amount each year to our incentive in doing this, as the larger circulation gives us more space to show whether they are willing to pay for placing their announcements in our columns.

### Read These Directions Carefully.

In the list below there are thirty words from which some letters have been omitted, and their place is supplied by dashes. Insert the dashes, and then these words will be properly filled you must have considerable general knowledge. We desire you to make your list as correct as possible, and then send to us 25 cents to pay for a three-months' subscription to THE AMERICAN WOMAN. For correct lists we shall give you 25 cents.

Should there be more than one person sending in a correct list we shall give 25 cents to the first. In sending your list we shall send you a handsome Kimberly Diamond Pin which costs 25 cents for each lady or gentleman, the regular price for which is \$2. In sending your list you are sure to receive the Diamond Star Pin Prize, and if you are careful to make a correct list you will have the opportunity of winning the \$250 which will be given away. All have an equal opportunity for winning.

### Your Prize Will Be Sent Promptly.

Great care will be exercised in honestly awarding and promptly forwarding the prize. When making your list be sure and give the number against each word.

1. N-W-O-K A very large City and State.

2. S-P-R-R A Lake partly in the United States.

3. B-S-B-L A popular sport.

4. W-L-N-T-H A noted General.

5. A-A-S-A A country populated by.

6. C-B An island now in a state of war.

7. A-A-M Large River in the world.

8. G-A-T A great General.

9. C-I-A-O A large Western City.

10. B-S-N Said to be the most celebrated in the United States.

11. K-O-D-K A city recently found.

12. S-N-R-H-S-O A large City in California.

13. W-S-I-T-T-N The first President of the United States.

14. M-N-Y-S A popular Magazine.

15. A-L-N-A A prominent Southern City.

16. R-S-I-A Country which occupies about half of Europe.

17. G-E-E A country recently conquered by Turkey.

## ENGLISH PRESS ON NEW YORK ELECTION

Papers Are Taking Great Interest in the Municipal Contest.

### THEY ARE AGAINST TAMMANY

Spectator Declares Defeat of That Body of Deep Interest to the World.

### SUCCESS MEANS A DEMOCRATIC KING

Britons Are Deeply Absorbed in the Big Four-Cornered Political Fight Now on in Greater New York.

London, October 9.—Not even in the case of a presidential campaign in the United States have the English newspapers displayed such interest as they are now taking in the struggle preparatory to the election of a mayor of Greater New York.

Even the best-known little devotional papers are upon the subject. The Spectator and The Speaker begin print long articles on the mayoralty contest. The Speaker says:

"Never since the days of imperial Athens or republican Rome has any municipal contest involved such important issues. Many a king has not had so much power as the mayor of Greater New York will have."

Continuing, The Speaker expresses the opinion that Tammany ticket would not merely mean victory for the "phantoms of New York," but the "triumph of the silverites at the next presidential election."

The Spectator says it dreads the success of Tammany, and asserts that the election is a matter of deep interest to the whole civilized world. After outlining the immense power which the future mayor of Greater New York will have, The Speaker remarks:

"The success of such an elected officer will almost realize Carlyle's ideal of a democratic king. On the other hand, should failure attend this great experiment, it will be felt throughout Europe, as well as America, that some sort of the death of the principle of democratic self-government in vast modern cities."

England Wants Troops.

Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British forces, is making desperate efforts to surmount the difficulties which Great Britain is experiencing in sending troops to India, and the government is at its wits' end to secure the additional 10,000 men which parliament will be asked to add to the permanent strength of the army, is shown by the plan elaborated by the war office, by which the volunteers of Great Britain will be liable for service abroad in case of war, to prevent which has become impossible to call upon them for duty abroad, but for one reason, and another the purpose has failed.

The proposition, however, is regarded as threatening to smash up the volunteer force.

The British government is also considering the addition of an external body, invited to Birmingham. This bullet is made of lead, and instead of being conical, the top is level and has a cup-like cavity. On entering flesh, this bullet acts like a punch, cutting a clean, round hole which does not close. It is a question whether its use would not be a breach of the international convention.

### May Depose the Khedive of Egypt.

In spite of the French Ballonne d'Essai, suggesting a coalition action to turn Great Britain out of Egypt, the eventuality of that country by British troops was probably never so remote as it is now. Indeed, signs point to the possible deposition of the khedive of Egypt, whose attitude lately has not been as submissive as the British government, and the pro-British Cromer desires, in which event the British protectorate will inevitably follow.

Russia, it is said, has effectually snubbed the French efforts to make the Egyptian question a European one.

The difficulties in West Africa between the French and the French, which were foreshadowed in dispatches from Paris, and which have been brewing since 1885, are assuming definite form. The French expedition, consisting of 500 soldiers and 2,000 carriers, has started from Porto Novo, on the coast of Dahomey, for Mikki, whence it proceeds to the interior of Lagos.

The French expedition is said to have pressed natives of Lagos and their canoes into the service of the expedition. As Lagos is a British colony, this action upon the part of the French is not likely to pass without strong protests. Thus far the marquis of Salisbury has not shown a sign of the British claims of the British in the Hinterland, and the authorities at Lagos have been given full free

time past to circumvent the French plans. They have already sent numerous re-enforcements of troops and gunboats to the front, and on Friday they ordered Captain Frederick Lugar, a thoroughly experienced man of the Royal Niger Company, to go to the front. All the men from Liverpool to the west coast of Africa are taking officers, troops and large quantities of munitions of war.

**France May Swallow Siam.**

In addition to this attempt at colonial expansion upon the part of the French in West Africa, France is apparently preparing to swallow the kingdom of Siam. The terms, the organ of the French foreign office, enumerated the points in dispute with Siam, which appear to lead to the belief that the French government intends to try and force Siam into vassalage unless Great Britain intervenes.

An American diplomat who has just arrived here from Madrid says the condition of Spain is even worse than the corresponding aspect of things in Cuba; he adds, will attempt to buy off the insurgent leaders. The diplomat further says that the Spanish government is so hard pressed for money that it is attempting to sell all the public lands and buildings that can possibly be spared. Not only have the soldiers been unpaid since last March, but the pensioners are in arrears.

All social intercourse between the American minister at Madrid and the Spanish officials and the diplomatic corps had been suspended for more than a year. This was partly due to the fact that Hanna Taylor, the former United States minister to Spain, was persona non grata in many of the members of the diplomatic corps. For eighteen months Mr. Taylor had not been on speaking terms with the French and Austrian ambassadors and with the papal nuncio. The rupture with the French ambassador was because Mr. Taylor protested against being omitted from the list of guests at a reception given by the ambassador.

There is no indication of an improvement in the engineering strike. Seventy thousand men are now idle. There is almost a certainty of a general strike throughout the ship building establishments involving another 20,000 men. The strike has already entailed the loss of \$35,000 and is calculated to reach \$100,000 by Christmas.

The railroad employees threaten to add to the chaos. They are to hold a great conference in Birmingham in a few days, and will formulate demands which the companies say it is impossible to grant, and in the event of the latter's refusal a general strike of 15,000 of railroad workers, which probably will mean the filling of 1,500,000 others will follow. The liberal newspapers, headed by The Daily Chronicle and The Westminster Gazette,

are advocating war to the death and have opened subscription lists, urging a levy upon all unions in support of the striking engineers and to befriend trade unionism, whose very existence, they say, is at stake.

In the meantime the entire naval programme is dislocated. Work on a dozen warships is at a standstill and several others which ought to have been launched during the past week are still on the stocks and must remain there for an indefinite period.

### RAILROAD MEN TO FEDERATE

Important Convention To Be Held in Peoria, Ill., Tuesday.

### MEANS MUCH FOR THE ORDERS

Conductors, Trainmen, Firemen, Engineers and Telegraphers Will Be Represented.

Mr. Charles Daniel, chairman of the grand executive committee of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, leaves this morning for Peoria, Ill., where he goes to attend a meeting of the national federation committee of the five standard railroad labor organizations, recently appointed by the grand chiefs of the several orders. The federation committee will assemble at Peoria Tuesday morning and will probably be in session all of this week.

The purpose of the meeting is to bring the several railroad organizations in closer touch and to form a national federation body of the several orders. Representatives will be present from the following organizations:

Order of Railroad Conductors.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Order of Railroad Trainmen.

Order of Railroad Laborers.

Order of Railroad Carmen.

Order of Railroad Painters.

Order of Railroad Brakemen.

Order of Railroad Switchmen.

Order of Railroad Baggage Porters.

Order of Railroad Baggage Port

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#### WANTED—Salesmen.

**SALESMEN**—Luminous signs, name plates, set numbers; readables darkest nights; samples free. Thomas Co., Englewood, Ill.

**SALESMEN**—To travel, selling cigars, salary and expenses paid. Young men, permanent, unnecessary. Manhattan cigar Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

**WANTED**—Experienced traveling sales- man; permanent position to right party, good credit, to give bond. Address as at 34, Chicago.

**WANTED**—SALESMEN and local agents to sell druggists elegant hard rubber pocket inhalers. Send us your order, we will rebate on first order. Bianchini Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, O.

**CIRCULAR**—Distributors everywhere good day. Excelsior Advertising Co., 23 West 12th street, New York.

**INVESTMENT MEN** everywhere can add \$25 to \$50 to their weekly income without interfering with present business. A money-making side issue. Address National Agency Co., 45 Broad St., New York.

**SALESMEN**—WANTED—\$200 monthly and expenses; permanent position to right party, permanent, unnecessary. Address Seymour Whiting Co., C. 140, Chicago.

**SALESMEN**—in every country; every year; no permanent position to right party, permanent, unnecessary. Address National Agency Co., 45 Broad St., New York.

**WANTED**—A printer wishes to learn to print, especially bookbinding. Good machine willing to pay for tuition to serve as apprenticeship. Address E. 300 Reynolds street, Brunswick, Ga.

**AGENTS**—Fifty cents on each dollar; no permanent position to right party. Address W. L. Kline Co., Sept. 12, sun wed fri, Los Angeles.

**SALESMEN**—For cigars; \$25 a month and expenses; old firm, experience unnecessary; to right customers. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis.

**WANTED**—A week and expenses paid; salesmen for cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, perfume. The W. L. Kline Co., Sept. 12, sun wed fri, Los Angeles.

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**AG**

M. RICH &amp; BROS.

PAGES

New Foreign Dress Goods.

New Suits and Skirts.

New '97 Hosiery and Gloves.

New Fall Cloaks.

New Fall Silks.

Fall Opening, 1897.

New Bric-a-Brac New.

Up-to-Date Furniture.

New Carpets and Rugs.

New Table Damask.

New Winter Underwear.

'97 Tailor Made Fall Jackets.

New Colored Dress Silks.

1897 Fall and Winter 1898.

New Fall Wrappers.

New Styles in Real Furs.

New Parlor Suits.

'97 Glaci Evening Kid Gloves.

New Plaid and Tartan Hosiery.

New Roman Striped Silks.

# Special Announcement OF OUR MAGNIFICENT 1897 AUTUMN AND WINTER 1898 EXPOSITION OF Fine Foreign and Domestic Novelties

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15TH

EVENING RECEPTION FROM 5 TO 9 P.M. SWEET MUSIC BY A FULL ORCHESTRA.

We Extend a Most Cordial Invitation to Our Friends and Patrons and the Public Generally. Visitors Are Requested to Register for Souvenirs.

**M. RICH & BROS.**

It is absolutely and utterly impossible, in this small space, to give you even a faint idea of the vastness and grandeur of our Opening Display. We are showing Novelties in Dress Goods and Silks that are perfect dreams of loveliness and

THE FINEST PRODUCTION OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS

Stylish Tailor Made Suits, Jackets, Fur Collarettes, Nobby Reefs for Children, Ladies' Blouse Waists, Suits and Jackets, Art Furniture and Bric-a-Brac, Oriental and Turkish Rugs, Curtains, Draperies, Carpets and anything and everything in New and Up-to-Date House Furnishings. Elegant Satin Table Damasks, Napkins and Doyles. New Ladies' Furnishings—New Empire Corsets, New Laces, in Real Valenciennes Thread, Duchess and Rose Point; Men's Neckwear, Shirts and Underwear, and New Ribbons and Gloves. Do not fail to see this grand and glorious gigantic display.

## HERE ARE A FEW OF OUR "SPECIAL BARGAINS" FOR ALL THIS WEEK

## Bargains

## On Center

## Counter.

25 pieces very choice Black Brocade Duchess, Gros DeLondre, and Moire Velour, strictly \$1.50 and \$2.00 quality, your choice per yard . . . . . 97c  
 18 pieces Colored "Rustling" Figured Taffeta, worth \$1.50 at . . . . . 75c  
 36 pieces Changeable Taffeta, worth 85c, at . . . . . 64c  
 25 pieces \$1.25 Velvet on sale at . . . . . \$1.00



## Bargains in

## Cloaks and Suits

New \$13.50 Fine Tailor-made Suits for . . . . . \$10  
 Good All-Wool Tailor-made Suits, worth \$7.50, only . . . \$5.00  
 Handsome \$10.00 Tailor-made Suits, special cut, for . . . \$7.50  
 Choice New Suits from \$12.50 to \$45, very swell styles.  
 Children's medium weight JACKETS, good style, school wear, at each . . . . . \$2.50  
 \$3.50 All-Wool Serge Skirts, Percale lined and Velvet bound, special cut price . . . . . \$2.75  
 \$1.25 Outing Flannel Wrappers, in splendid patterns, for . . . . . 75c  
 \$6.50 real Silli Seal Plush Cape, Silk and fancy lined, trimmed in Thibet Fur, a bargain . . . \$3.98  
 Scores of other bargains.

## HOSIERY....

Misses' and Boys' Ribbed Hose, 15c quality, sizes 6 to 9 1/2, for 10c  
 75 dozen double knee and heel, 25c quality, all sizes, only . . . 15c  
 Ladies' plain and drop stitch Hose, 15c quality, for . . . . . 9c  
 150 dozen Ladies' plain and drop stitch Hose, double sole, heel and toe, the 25c quality, only . . . 15c

## Special Bargains

## in

## Mahogany

## Parlor Suits.

Sideboards, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Dining Chairs, Upholstered Rockers, Roller Top Desks, Folding Beds, Bedroom Suits and anything in the Furniture line at

## Special Cut Prices

## All This Week.

\$2.50 Cobbler Seat Rockers, special cut prices . . . . . \$1.63  
 10 Oak Sideboards, \$20 value, cut price . . . . . \$15.00  
 Our \$11.00 Corduroy Couch, this week only . . . . . \$6.00  
 Our \$18.00 Roller Top Desk special cut price . . . . . \$12.50  
 25 pair extra long and wide Irish Point Curtains, \$7.50, quality very heavy, worth this week only \$5.00  
 50 Handsome Axminster Rugs 36 x 72, your choice, \$7.50 quality for . . . . . \$5.00

## Underwear.

## ONE LOT

## DRUMMERS' SAMPLES.

Ladies' Wool Vests and Pants, 75c quality, to go at . . . . . 42c  
 \$2 quality Oneita Union Suits, strictly all wool, for . . . . . 98c  
 50 dozen Misses' Camel Hair Union Suits, all sizes, for . . . 25c  
 Ladies' Scotch Plaid and Roman Fancy Hose, a very choice line, per pair, from 50c to . . . . . \$3.00  
 Ladies' and Gents' Golf and Bicycle Hose and Leggings, a very choice line.

## Linens and Domestics.

## Per Yard

32c Turkey Red Damask for 19c  
 69c quality Bleached and Unbleached German Damask for 39c  
 5 pieces extra quality German Satin Damask, 89c value, only 65c  
 10 pieces very handsome Satin Damask, new and choice designs and actually worth \$1.50 per yard, to go at . . . . . \$1.00  
 We also have Napkins to match.  
 50 Doyles, per dozen, only 25c  
 75c quality White Damask Doylies, extra value, for . . . . . 50c

## Bargains in Dress Goods.

## All New Colorings

Stylish All-Wool Mixture, 36 inches wide, your choice, per yard . . . 29c  
 25 pieces New Roman and Tartan Plaids, choice colorings, at, per yard . . . . . 25c  
 60 pieces Very Handsome Stylish Weaves, in all the new colorings, worth 69c to 86c, all-wool, at, per yard . . . . . 50c  
**From 75c to \$3.50 Per Yard**  
 All the latest and choicest weaves, and colorings in Foreign and Domestic Fabrics. New Illuminated Coverts, Epingle, Cheviot Natte, Pebble Cloth Carraces, Faconne Two-Toned Molo Cord, Granite Cloth, Drap D'Ete, Broad Cloth, Curl and Tufted Bourettes, Roman and Clan Tartan Plaids, Corkscrew, Diagonals, Plaid Frisse, Armure Carreau, Travers Melange, Mohair Zebelines, and a score of others.



New Roman Striped Silks.

New Notions New.

Latest Effects in Ribbons.

New Art Goods.

New Neckwear New.

Fall and Winter 1897-8.

New Handkerchiefs New.

New '97 Laces.

Special Bargains Open-  
ing Week.

New Silk Skirts.

Special Prices on Furniture.

VOL. XX

Better Or More Money

VALUES

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satisfaction.

Hunnicutt &amp;

HOTEL  
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These blocks fro  
ear and local loc  
A. B. Walker, the  
hotel man, has ju  
and manage all  
of his old  
Special rates

## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1897.

PART 3.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

New  
Winter  
Under-  
wear.

'97  
Rugs,  
Draperys,  
Carpets,  
and  
Curtains

New  
Black  
Dress  
Silks.

1807  
Fall and  
Winter  
1898

New  
Fur  
Capes  
and  
Collarettes

'97  
High  
Art  
uitings.

Newest  
Empire  
orsets.

Better Goods for Less Money,  
Or More Goods for the Same  
Money than Any Other House.

89 and 91  
Whitehall  
Street.  
74 and 76  
S. Broad  
Street.  
THE GLOBE SHOE & CLOTHING CO.

All Suits Purchased of Us Will  
Be Pressed and Kept in Re-  
pair Free for One Year.

## Men's Suits.

VALUES IRRESISTIBLE.

Cheviots, Worsted, Cas-  
simeres, Clays, Scotch Chas-  
mises, Twills, Flannel. New  
Rough Effects, correctly cut,  
correctly lined, correctly  
priced, \$5.00, \$7.50,  
\$5.50, \$10, \$12.50 and \$15

## Children's Suits.

Strong kind that will stand  
the strains of School or play,  
\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50,  
\$3.00, \$3.50,  
\$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00

Boys' Knit Pants,  
Double Seat and Knee-  
pant waistband, riveted  
buttons, 50c, 75c  
and  
Jeans Pants..... 25c

Children's Waists.  
A new lot just in, best  
we ever had, at..... 25c

Boys' Overalls,  
Sizes 4 to 15—Almost In-  
despensable, says..... 25c

Children's Caps,  
Yachts, Golfs, in leather  
and cloth, very stylish,  
25c and..... 48c

## The Purchaser! HIS PRIVILEGES AND PREROGATIVES.

The wishes of our patrons mould our  
trade.  
The opinions of the people shape our ac-  
tions.  
The courses of the people regulate our  
prices.

**W**E THINK it the privilege of every  
would-be buyer to examine our stock,  
compare our prices with those else-  
where and act accordingly.  
We deem it the prerogative of every pur-  
chaser to buy what best suits him at the price  
which best suits his pocketbook. Also that he  
shall have the best goods possible for the  
money. We believe in "divine rights"—not  
of kings or princes or of the aristocracy—merely  
the "divine right" of every man, and especially  
the workingman, to obtain for his hard-  
earned money absolutely the best the market  
affords. It is the law of justice, equality and  
fair dealing. We advocate it every time.

## MEN'S FURNISHINGS

These prices are not copy-  
righted, others are permitted  
to copy them.

## Men's Underwear.

Shirts or Drawers, at 25c,  
38c, 48c, 75c  
and..... 98c

Colored Bosom  
Shirts.

MEN OR BOYS.  
All new patterns with  
Cuffs, 38c, 75c  
and..... 98c

WHITE UNLAUNDERED  
SHIRTS.

The best Muslim obtain-  
able, 38c, 48c,  
and..... 75c

Boys' Unlaundered  
Shirts.

Men's White Laundered  
Shirts, perfect fitters,  
48c, 75c and..... 98c

## Neckwear.

New fall patterns in Bows,  
Tucks, Puffs, De Joinvilles  
and Four-in-Hands,  
25c, 38c and..... 50c

## Suspenders.

All Rubber and Silde Ends.  
The biggest line ever shown  
south, 10c, 15c, 25c  
and..... 50c

## SEE OUR EXTRA VALUES IN SHOES.

Men's Hand-Welt Shoes, vici kid or calf, all the new styles and shapes, prices.....	\$3.00
Men's Congress or Lace Calf Shoe, five styles to select from and perfect fitters, price.....	\$2.00
Men's All Solid Leather Shoes, any shape, either Congress or Lace, "The Globe Leader," price.....	\$1.48
Boys' Calf Bals, sizes 2½ to 5½, narrow or medium toes, very dressy, price.....	\$1.50
Boys' Satin Bal, sizes regular, coin shape, a splendid school Shoes, price.....	\$1.25
Boys' Good Buff Shoe, medium toe, regular sizes, for a value, price.....	\$1.00

CHILDREN'S SHOES IN PROPORTION! ASK TO SEE THEM.

Fall and Winter  
Samples and Cata-  
logue Now Ready.

**THE GLOBE**  
89 Whitehall St.,  
74-76 S. Broad St.,  
ATLANTA.

Fall and Winter  
Samples and Cata-  
logue Now Ready.

## THE BEST MADE!



## KLONDYKE.

On or about February 15, 1898, the  
Seattle and Klondyke Steamship Co.,  
will run a first-class passenger steamship  
from Charleston, S. C., to St. Michael's,  
Alaska. Then up the Yukon river in  
small steam launches

## To the Gold Fields

For passenger and freight rates address  
A. S. Emerson, general manager, Charles-  
ton, S. C. Oct. 7th sun tues

## Notice to Contractors.

The board of county commissioners of Wilcox county will receive sealed bids for the erection of a new courthouse to be built according to plans and specifications to be made and furnished by Andrew J. Bryan & Co., architects, of Atlanta, Ga., which are now on file in the office of said board of commissioners. Bids will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, November 6, 1897. Bidders will be required to submit with their bid a certificate check or bank note of \$5000 to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars as a guarantee of good faith that they will make good bond in accordance with the law of the state of Georgia within ten days after contract has been awarded. The time of night will also be required to erect any and all bids. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect, 344 and 346 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

L. F. NANCE,  
D. McLEFFEE,  
J. E. MANALLY,  
Commissioners Roads and Resources of said  
county.

J. N. EVANS, Clerk,  
Oct. 7th sun wed

## Very Economical and Very Useful



## LAMP STOVES FROM 50c UP.

You should have a  
Raisin Seeder

PRICE  
Only 75c.

## SEASONABLE GOODS.

We have a complete line of Coal Vases, Coal Hods,  
Coal Shovels, Fire Box Holders, Coal Scopes, Coal  
Anderson HARDWARE CO.,  
Successors to Lowry Hardware Co.,  
60 Peachtree St., 57 N. Broad, Atlanta, Ga.  
Oct. 7th sun wed

## WILL NOT QUARANTINE

BUT CONTINUE TO SELL AT LOWEST

PRICES

flour, meal, bran, white and mixed  
oats, white rice, corn meal, rye, buckwheat,  
rust proof, winter turf and Burl seed  
oats, Georgia rye and barley, choice  
timothy, oats, buckwheat, rye, wheat, choice  
millet and prairie hay, wheat straw, cotton  
seed meal and hulls, stock feed.

All orders from country will be promptly  
filled at lowest rates for such goods as I  
handle. Fresh jars for sale—Mason's and  
Anville. Terms cash.

**MADE ME A MAN**  
AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE  
ALL Nervous Diseases—Feeling Weak,  
Headache, Dizziness, Vertigo, etc., etc.  
Abuse or other Excesses and Indi-  
gestion, Loss of Appetite, etc., etc.  
Restore Lost Vitality in old and young,  
etc., etc., etc. A man should be  
a man. This tablet is a composition if  
taken in time. Their use shows immediate improve-  
ment upon the genuine Ajax Tablets. They  
have a strong adhesive quality and  
are easily written guarantee to effect a cure  
in each case or refund the money for \$2.00.  
By mail, in plain wrapper, price receipt of money, circular  
tree. **AJAX READING CO.,** 10 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

**TANSY PILLS!**  
DAYS AND NIGHTS. Send 4c for "WOMAN'S  
GUARD," Wm. Wm. Smith Co., Dept. 16, Phila., Pa.

FOR SALE in Atlanta, by James E. Walker,  
Druggist, and Elkin-Watson Drug Company.

The most economical in fuel and  
durable Furnace on the market.

We are Headquarters for first-  
class Plumbing. Mr. W. B. Guimarin,  
formerly City Plumbing Inspector,  
now has charge of our Plumbing  
department. Mr. Guimarin is known  
all over the south to be head and  
front in his profession. He is up  
to date in all matters pertaining  
to Sanitary Plumbing. If you  
want a first-class job, place it in  
his hands and he will give it his  
close attention and guarantee sat-  
isfaction.

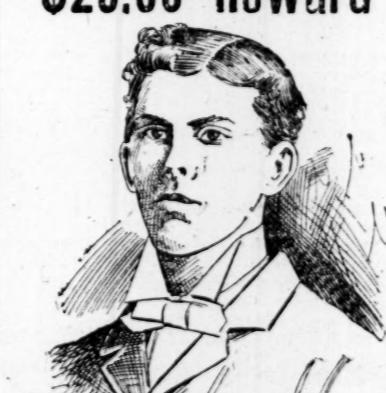
Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

## HOTEL GRANT.

86-12 Whitehall Street.

Three blocks from the Hotel. Most popu-  
lar and best located family hotel in city.  
Mr. Walker, who is well known, has  
just taken charge as proprie-  
tor and manager and will be glad to  
see all of his old friends. Rates 25 per  
day. Special rates to families.

## \$25.00 Reward



For arrest and detention of Russell R.  
Blackburn, alias John T. Johnson, 30 years of age,  
5 feet 7 inches, weight 149 to 145 pounds, dark  
hair and complexion, blue eyes, large,  
prominent front teeth. If arrested wire  
Sheriff of Newton County, Georgia.  
Oct. 8-9 sun wed

ESTABLISHED 1857.

## PETER LYNCH

89 Whitehall St.,  
Dealer in foreign and domestic Wines,  
Liquors, Bottles, Porters, etc., etc.

Blackberry and Scuppernong (very old). Imported liquors and wines  
can be safely had for domestic purposes

Port wine, whiskies, old apple brandy,  
white brandies, rum, rye and Bourbon  
whiskies, California grape brandies. Also  
wine, pistachio nuts, dried fruits, dried  
shoes, baseball shoes, baseball bats and hats,  
and other leather goods; hardware, hollow-  
ware, glassware, etc.; dried fruits, dried  
and garden seeds. Fifteen bushel German  
millet on hand now, will be sold low. Turn-  
ips, carrots, onions, turnips, etc.

All orders from country will be promptly  
filled at lowest rates for such goods as I  
handle. Fresh jars for sale—Mason's and  
Anville. Terms cash.

Atlanta Real Estate Exchange.

Buy Real Estate. Sell Real Es-  
tate. Exchanges Real Estate.

RUBBER STAMPS, ETC.

Southern Rubber Stamp Works. Ink Pads, Daters  
Markers, etc. prepaid. Send for catalogue. 21 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

D. H. Shields & Co., Agents for Remington Typewriters and all kinds of typewriter and  
office supplies. 116 Temple Court.

UPHOLSTERING, TENTS, AWNINGS.

Maier & Volberg, Furniture upholstered and repaired. Awnings renovated and  
made to order. Write for estimate. 12 West Mitchell street.

WHOLESALE FRUITS AND PRODUCE.

E. B. Williams & Co., Jobbers in Fruits and Produce. Wholesale Commiss-

ionary and Dry Goods. 158 Broad Street.

Georgia Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM No. DEPART TO

1. Chattanooga..... 5:00 am 116 Birmingham..... 5:30 pm

2. Jacksonville..... 7:45 am 123 Greenville..... 5:30 am

3. Tallahassee..... 8:30 am 113 New Orleans..... 7:30 am

4. Mobile..... 10:20 am 128 Macon..... 8:30 am

5. Mobile..... 11:30 am 129 Louisville..... 2:30 pm

6. Birmingham..... 11:30 am 110 Macon..... 4:30 pm

7. Birmingham..... 1:45 pm 125 New Orleans..... 5:30 pm

8. Birmingham..... 2:45 pm 126 Tallahassee..... 5:30 pm

9. Birmingham..... 3:45 pm 127 Jacksonville..... 5:30 pm

10. Birmingham..... 4:45 pm 128 Mobile..... 5:30 pm

11. Birmingham..... 5:45 pm 129 Pensacola..... 5:30 pm

12. Birmingham..... 6:45 pm 130 Mobile..... 5:30 pm

13. Birmingham..... 7:45 pm 131 Pensacola..... 5:30 pm

14. Birmingham..... 8:45 pm 132 Pensacola..... 5:30 pm

15. Birmingham..... 9:45 pm 133 Pensacola..... 5:30 pm

16. Birmingham..... 10:45 pm 134 Pensacola..... 5:30 pm

17. Birmingham..... 11:45 pm 135 Pensacola..... 5:30 pm

18. Birmingham..... 12:45 am 136



## FOOTBALL PLAYERS IN QUEER ARMOR

Pigskin Kickers Will Be Almost Literally  
Encased This Year.

**THEY TAKE FEW CHANCES NOW**  
Leaders of the Season Will Have Hard  
Fight This Fall.

**MANY NEW PLAYS ARE FIGURED OUT**

Princeton Appears To Have the Poorest  
Chances of Any of the  
Big Four.

New York, October 9.—(Special Correspondence)—Following fair in the footstep of the knightly tournament winners of '97, the football player of the season of '98 will be thoroughly equipped with armor. It will not be knightly steel and mail in styles in visors are vastly different from those that ruled in the good old feudal days. Still the player will be very well protected and the chances are that the football casualties will be a considerable per cent less this season than the records of other years show.

The player nowadays bears the appearance of a cross between a baseball catcher and a deep sea diver. First of all come the football pants. This is one instance where even the most fashionable young man is at liberty to say "pants" without creating a sensation. They are of no qualities, or rather of different materials. One is of specially heavy white duck, padded both in front and rear and still more heavily padded on hips and knees. The intercollegiate football "pants" have a lace front, are made of the heaviest drab moleskin manufactured especially for the purpose, and the hips and knees are heavily padded with coarse hair and the thighs with light wadding.

Let us now begin at the bottom and tell what a well equipped football player wears besides his "pants." His shoes should be of the finest kangaroo leather, or extra high lace to clinch the front of the sides as well as close to the heel and sole. They may be of russet leather if necessary, but kangaroo is preferable. Now beneath the top of this shoe is what is known as the ankle support, made of soft tanned leather and worn over the stocking. It laces very tight in the center, although a little loose at the top and bottom, it not only strengthens the leg, but also protects the ankle.

The football stocking is heavily ribbed and full fashioned. In colors black, navy, maroon and gray are given the preference. Of course the shin guard must be worn. It is canvas or moleskin or leather and runs in length from nine to twelve inches. Next comes the belt and about the ordinary belt is made of leather with heavily plated buckle and rings. To this is attached the protector, made something in the fashion of a shield and very heavy. The football jacket is either made of heavy duck or canvas. It should be sewed with the best and strongest linen, and

may have sleeves or no sleeves, according to the desire of the wearer. If with no sleeves then the player should wear a padded jersey. The jersey contains one or two on the head is known as a combination head harness and nose mask. It is composed so far as the head harness is concerned, of leather, while the nose mask is made of the finest rubber, no wire or metal being used in its construction.

If the player be a wise man he has a rubber mouth piece which is a great protection to the mouth and teeth and an additional safeguard when used in connection with the nose protector. And thus is the player completely ready for any of the big contests that are sure to receive on the field, for the football of today is almost as dangerous as the knightly tournaments of centuried ago.

The preliminary skirmishes have already taken place and yet no one has a line on the leader of the season. In fact, at no time during the past year has there been anybody's at the start of the season but us today. The Big Four, Princeton, Yale, Harvard and Pennsylvania began the season under new circumstances, very different from those of last year. Take Princeton.

She loses four of her regular men by graduation and substitutes for these must be provided. This fact will give Captain Cochran plenty to do, and, like Jordan, his will be a hard road to travel. Gately, Smith, Brooks and Church are the men who drop out of the race. The intercollegiates who equal them will be up to skill in old-time coaches, too, for business engagements will prevent one at least of the very best from doing anything for the team this year. Still the orange and black are likely to be the best in the country, as some fine football material at Princeton. Who decides that fact is foolish indeed.

Pennsylvania is in luck that Woodruff is going to remain with them another season, and for an instant doubts that he will, in his imitable style, fill the vacant position so satisfactorily to the supporters of the team and body. Besides Woodruff and Wharton, Pennsylvania has the famous halfback, "Charley" Gehrt, and strong tackle Farrar. To an outsider the loss of these men would probably convey the idea that Pennsylvania will not be as strong as last year, but to a close student of the game, no secret that Pennsylvania has the best of the intercollegiate colleges to choose from, and that Captain Minden's team will be fully equal to the famous team of '94.

Although Yale has lost a great many men by graduation, still the outlook is not so dark as it would seem at first glance. Many substitutes are back with almost made the team last year, and with experience which they have gathered should make very valuable men. The illness of Captain Rogers, coming at the opening of the season, is indeed discouraging, but one cannot but feel that in the long run it will be an advantage to the team, for by the time he is well, he will be in good trim, owing to the fact that he had not had a chance to get stale.

It seems almost impossible to tell how Harvard's season will end. Year after year has seen her start the season with most brilliant prospects, and year after year, through a series of most unfortunate acci-

dents, have the hopes of her supporters dashed to the ground. This year Harvard seems to have learned a lesson, taught by the last few seasons, and it looks as though she would get revenge for the many defeats suffered at the hands of her old-time rival, Yale.

So much for the leaders of the team that everybody expects to see in front. Now, how about the little fellows on the lesser fleas, as it were? There are Cornell, Brown, Lafayette and last, but by no means least, the Carlisle Indian team. A radical change in football policy will be seen at Ithaca. McKeever, Cornell's new captain, has this to say of his team:

"About forty men are practicing every afternoon on Percy Field for places upon the Cornell football team. Most of the men are light and inexperienced, and it will be hard to find a squad which will produce a creditable team." Tracy McKeever, Reed, Andrus and Bassford of last year's team will return and an almost new line will be put together. Cornell's schedule this year will be harder than ever before, Lafayette, Princeton and Harvard being the teams in the order named within a week of each other.

Brown this year promises to be as strong a team on the field as ever represented that seat of learning. Her work at the first of the year is generally of an amateurish nature, but the supporters of the brown and white have fairly assured that there will be no repeat of the weakness in the team this year. Although Captain Colby has graduated, the men who are left have imbibed his principles of hard, fast and tricky play.

Lafayette will again be coached by Park Davis, an old Princeton man, by whose excellent training the team has risen to such a high position in the football world. This year's team promises to be even stronger than last, as only two men leave Rowland, who has played guard for them the last four years, and Barclay, who by his magnificent running won for Lafayette the championship last year and endeared himself forever to the supporters of the Easton college. The star quarter Rhinehart, who played such a brilliant game against Pennsylvania, outplaying his opponents and getting down the field under kicks as fast as the ends, is this year's captain.

The football game between the Mason and the Atlanta Young Men's Christian Association elevens will be one of the most interesting events of this week's carnival in the Central City. The game will be played at Central City park tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, and is one of the regular events of the celebration.

The football game between the Mason

## BATTLE OF GIANTS ON THE GRIDIRON

Great Game of Football To Be Played in  
Macon Tomorrow.

**ATLANTA Y. M. C. A. ELEVEN**

Will Meet Picked Team from Central  
City and Mercer University.

**TO BE REGULAR EVENT OF THE CARNIVAL**

Both Teams Are in Good Condition  
and Predict They Will Win—A  
Lively Battle Expected.

The football game between the Mason and the Atlanta Young Men's Christian Association elevens will be one of the most interesting events of this week's carnival in the Central City. The game will be played at Central City park tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, and is one of the regular events of the celebration.

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## COTTON IS HIGHER

Was Buoyant During the Early Part of the Week.

### LIVERPOOL WAS HOSTILE

Week Ended with Most of the Cheerfulness Lost, but Prices Are Slightly Higher.

The following are the official closing quotations for spot cotton yesterday at the places named:

Atlanta—Firm; middling 5c.  
Liverpool—Quiet; middling 4 1/2-16d.  
New York—Steady; middling 6c.  
New Orleans—Steady; middling 6c.  
Savannah—Steady; middling 6c.  
Galveston—Quiet; middling 6c.  
Norfolk—Quiet; middling 6c.  
Mobile—Steady; middling 6c.  
Memphis—Steady; middling 6c.  
Augusta—Dull; middling 6c.  
Charleston—Firm; middling 6c.  
Houston—Easy; middling 6c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS	SHIPMENTS	STOCK
Saturday.....	156	156	156
Monday.....	228	162	470
Tuesday.....	156	156	156
Wednesday.....	156	156	156
Friday.....	156	156	156
Total.....	228	162	1700 1226

### Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 9.—(Special)—A feeling of buoyancy that almost bid fair to develop into a bull campaign marked the early part of the week's trading in cotton. The hostile attitude of the Liverpool market, however, coupled with heavy selling orders from that source, resulted in a loss of cheerfulness. Still prices show a fair advance since last Saturday. Liverpool was quiet and dull Saturday. London was quiet and dull Sunday. Paris was steady. Our market opened from unchanged to 2 points down. After the opening there was some demand based on a desire to even up contracts before the market closed Monday, which should be bullish. One prominent house was a heavy buyer. The market became firm and without a bit of advance a price January 1st was advanced to 6 4/4 and closed at 6 4/4. With the tone of the market very steady, no important development has appeared in the outlook for cotton this week. Poor trade reports from abroad and the anticipation of an enormous movement of grain out of the country, together with the indisposition of spinners to buy freely at present prices, are still the depressing factors. On the other side we hear the option of a great advance in cotton later in the season, but that a decline must surely follow, for it is useless and unwise to attempt to buy the market until a greater proportion of the crop shall have been marketed.

It seems likely, however, that the rush of cotton sure to follow the lifting of quarantines is having its effect upon the market now, and that when it actually comes will bring a great deal of discount. The facts that present themselves in view of the situation now appear almost evenly balanced for and against the market. The determination of the market as to the size of this crop—a thing about which no one at present can speak with knowledge. We believe that the chances for the crop to be better than expected have disappeared. We think the world is overestimating its size, and we have faith in cotton.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	Openin	Highest	Lowest	Saturday	Friday's Close
October.....	6 34	6 40	6 34	6 30-41	6 33-4
November.....	6 39	6 40	6 39	6 34-41	6 30-41
December.....	6 41	6 40	6 39	6 44-49	6 43-44
January.....	6 40	6 42	6 37	6 45-57	6 50-51
February.....	6 40	6 42	6 37	6 45-57	6 50-51
March.....	6 42	6 45	6 37	6 50-57	6 50-51
April.....	6 43	6 45	6 37	6 50-57	6 50-51
May.....	6 43	6 45	6 37	6 50-57	6 50-51
June.....	6 42	6 45	6 37	6 50-57	6 50-51
July.....	6 42	6 45	6 37	6 50-57	6 50-51
August.....	6 42	6 45	6 37	6 50-57	6 50-51
September.....	6 42	6 45	6 37	6 50-57	6 50-51

Closed steadily; sales 50,700 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports & stocks:

RECEIPTS & EXPORTS	STOCKS	
1897	1896	
Sept.....	4574	48681
Total.....	4574	48681

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans yesterday:

MONTHS	Openin	Highest	Lowest	Saturday	Friday's Close
October.....	6 34	6 35	6 34	6 30-41	6 33-4
November.....	6 39	6 40	6 39	6 34-41	6 30-41
December.....	6 41	6 40	6 39	6 44-49	6 43-44
January.....	6 40	6 42	6 37	6 45-57	6 50-51
February.....	6 40	6 42	6 37	6 45-57	6 50-51
March.....	6 42	6 45	6 37	6 50-57	6 50-51
April.....	6 43	6 45	6 37	6 50-57	6 50-51
May.....	6 43	6 45	6 37	6 50-57	6 50-51
June.....	6 42	6 45	6 37	6 50-57	6 50-51
July.....	6 42	6 45	6 37	6 50-57	6 50-51
August.....	6 42	6 45	6 37	6 50-57	6 50-51
September.....	6 42	6 45	6 37	6 50-57	6 50-51

Closed steadily; sales 15,200 bales.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Boston, October 9.—The Liverpool market was not quite so firm as had anticipated, there closing 2 1/2 point lower than yesterday. New York opened at a range of 6 1/2-7c. and closed at yesterday's close. The opening was the lowest. The market gradually gained strength under the buying orders, closing at the highest point for the day, gain of about 5 1/2 points over yesterday's close. The moderate receipts from the plantations would indicate a moderate port movement next week at least, and the receipts seem to assume larger proportions than heretofore, and developed a tendency on the part of the trade to recompute estimates. Messrs. Hopkins, Dwight & Co. published today a forecast, based upon regular reports of the cotton crop, which indicate a crop of 9,327,600 bales. In view of small supplies carried over from last year, it is apparent to all that unless the yield exceeds the 19,000,000 bales, considerably, current prices will later on be found to be decidedly low. The above-mentioned report has probably caused a certain inasmuch as the trade is not yet willing to admit that the conditions justify a modification of the trade's recompute estimates regarding crop possibilities. The state of the market today has been altogether satisfactory to the holders of cotton. While the cotton feature, a very firm under-tone has characterized the trading since the opening. They were mostly quiet, while on the other hand the trade was rather disposed to support the market. In anticipation of a bushy birth report Monday. New Orleans' market opened Monday 10,000, 12,000 bales, against 23,943 last year. London, 8,500 to 9,000 bales, against 12,946 last year.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, October 9.—From the Liverpool market the advices were disappointing, but our market was more or less look favorably upon cotton at the present time, and pressed with the poor crop advices coming to hand from the south. The trade expects a bushy birth report Monday. The market has shown an unexpected steadiness during the past week, due to the tendency among local traders to hold back further improvement, and the short interest has been great reduced. They obtained a cotton, from Liverpool being a constant seller against her purchases in the south, and the estimate is that she is silent and there has been more inquiry about cotton from outside sources than for some time past. The market and change of opinion regarding the size of the crop would bring many buyers.

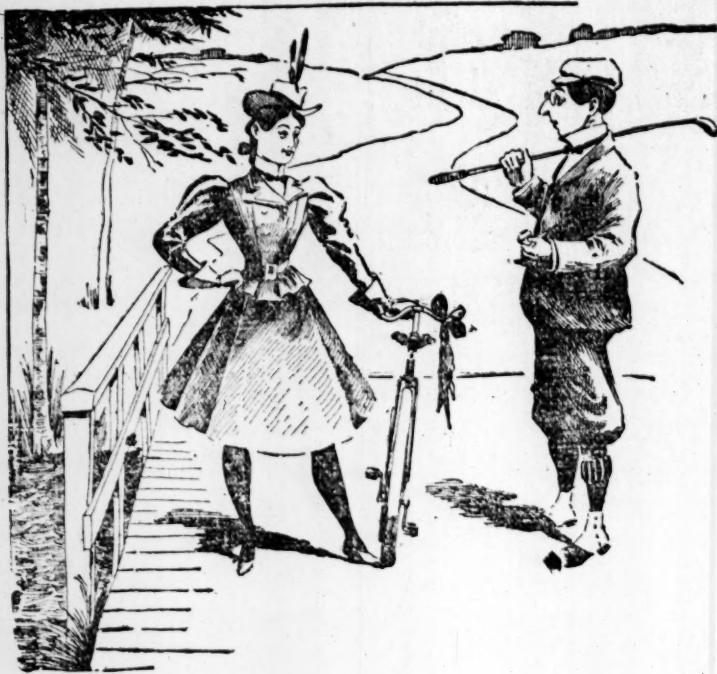
The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, October 9.—The Evening Post's London financial cables say: "The stock markets were idle today, pending Monday's session." The market was generally weak, though the few offerings showed generally weak and inactive. Interventions were mostly quiet and unchanged for the most part.

Packers in hoggs took more activity, and prices ranged 50¢/100 per 100 lbs. Buyers discriminated against the hogs, and they were slow at 20¢/100 per lb. good to fancy corn-fed stock, choice bacon and hams 1/2c.; peccaries, 90¢/100; Brazil 75¢; Mexico 11¢/100; 10¢/100; mixed 90¢/100; 12¢/100; 14¢/100; 16¢/100; 18¢/100; 20¢/100; 22¢/100; 24¢/100; 26¢/100; 28¢/100; 30¢/100; 32¢/100; 34¢/100; 36¢/100; 38¢/100; 40¢/100; 42¢/100; 44¢/100; 46¢/100; 48¢/100; 50¢/100; 52¢/100; 54¢/100; 56¢/100; 58¢/100; 60¢/100; 62¢/100; 64¢/100; 66¢/100; 68¢/100; 70¢/100; 72¢/100; 74¢/100; 76¢/100; 78¢/100; 80¢/100; 82¢/100; 84¢/100; 86¢/100; 88¢/100; 90¢/100; 92¢/100; 94¢/100; 96¢/100; 98¢/100; 100¢/100; 102¢/100; 104¢/100; 106¢/100; 108¢/100; 110¢/100; 112¢/100; 114¢/100; 116¢/100; 118¢/100; 120¢/100; 122¢/100; 124¢/100; 126¢/100; 128¢/100; 130¢/100; 132¢/100; 134¢/100; 136¢/100; 138¢/100; 140¢/100; 142¢/100; 144¢/100; 146¢/100; 148¢/100; 150¢/100; 152¢/100; 154¢/100; 156¢/100; 158¢/100; 160¢/100; 162¢/100; 164¢/100; 166¢/100; 168¢/100; 170¢/100; 172¢/100; 174¢/100; 176¢/100; 178¢/100; 180¢/100; 182¢/100; 184¢/100; 186¢/100; 188¢/100; 190¢/100; 192¢/100; 194¢/100; 196¢/100; 198¢/100; 200¢/100; 202¢/100; 204¢/100; 206¢/100; 208¢/100; 210¢/100; 212¢/100; 214¢/100; 216¢/100; 218¢/100; 220¢/100; 222¢/100; 224¢/100; 226¢/100; 228¢/100; 230¢/100; 232¢/100; 234¢/100; 236¢/100; 238¢/100; 240¢/100; 242¢/100; 244¢/100; 246¢/100; 248¢/100; 250¢/100; 252¢/100; 254¢/100; 256¢/100; 258¢/100; 260¢/100; 262¢/100; 264¢/100; 266¢/100; 268¢/100; 270¢/100; 272¢/100; 274¢/100; 276¢/100; 278¢/100; 280¢/100; 282¢/100; 284¢/100; 286¢/100; 288¢/100; 290¢/100; 292¢/100; 294¢/100; 296¢/100; 298¢/100; 300¢/100; 302¢/100; 304¢/100; 306¢/100; 308¢/100; 310¢/100; 312¢/100; 314¢/100; 316¢/100; 318¢/100; 320¢/100; 322¢/100; 324¢/100; 326¢/100; 328¢/100; 330¢/100; 332¢/100; 334¢/100; 336¢/100; 338¢/100; 340¢/100; 342¢/100; 344¢/100; 346¢/100; 348¢/100; 350¢/100; 352¢/100; 354¢/100; 356¢/100; 358¢/100; 360¢/100; 362¢/100; 364¢/100; 366¢/100; 368¢/100; 370¢/100; 372¢/100; 374¢/100; 376¢/100; 378¢/100; 380¢/100; 382¢/100; 384¢/100; 386¢/100; 388¢/100; 390¢/100; 392¢/100; 394¢/100; 396¢/100; 398¢/100; 400¢/100; 402¢/100; 404¢/100; 406¢/100; 408¢/100; 410¢/100; 412¢/100; 414¢/100; 416¢/100; 418¢/100; 420¢/100; 422¢/100; 424¢/100; 426¢/100; 428¢/100; 430¢/100; 432¢/100; 434¢/100; 436¢/100; 438¢/100; 440¢/100; 442¢/100; 444¢/100; 446¢/100; 448¢/100; 450¢/100; 452¢/100; 454¢/100; 456¢/100; 458¢/100; 460¢/100; 462¢/100; 464¢/100; 466¢/100; 468¢/100; 470¢/100; 472¢/100; 474¢/100; 476¢/100; 478¢/100; 480¢/100; 482¢/100; 484¢/100; 486¢/100; 488¢/100; 490¢/100; 492¢/100; 494¢/100; 496¢/100; 498¢/100; 500¢/100; 502¢/100; 504¢/100; 506¢/100; 508¢/100; 510¢/100; 512¢/100; 514¢/100; 516¢/100; 518¢/100; 520¢/100; 522¢/100; 524¢/100; 526¢/100; 528¢/100; 530¢/100; 532¢/100; 534¢/100; 536¢/100; 538¢/100; 540¢/100; 542¢/100; 544¢/100; 546¢/100; 548¢/100; 550¢/100; 552¢/100; 554¢/100; 556¢/100; 558¢/100; 560¢/100; 562¢/100; 564¢/100; 566¢/100; 568¢/100; 570¢/100; 572¢/100; 574¢/100; 576¢/100; 578¢/100; 580¢/100; 582¢/100; 584¢/100; 586¢/100; 588¢/100; 590¢/100; 592¢/100; 594¢/100; 596¢/100; 598¢/100; 600¢/100; 602¢/100; 604¢/100; 606¢/100; 608¢/100; 610¢/100; 612¢/100; 614¢/100; 616¢/100; 618¢/100; 620¢/100; 622¢/100; 624¢/100; 626¢/100; 628¢/100; 630¢/100; 632¢/100; 634¢/100; 636¢/100; 638¢/100; 640¢/100; 642¢/100; 644¢/100; 646¢/100; 648¢/100; 650¢/100; 652¢/100; 654¢/100; 656¢/100; 658¢/100; 660¢/100; 662¢/100; 664¢/100; 666¢/100; 668¢/100; 670¢/100; 672¢/100; 674¢/100; 676¢/100; 678¢/100; 680¢/100; 682¢/100; 684¢/100; 686¢/100; 688¢/100; 690¢/100; 692¢/100; 694¢/100; 696¢/100; 698¢/100; 700¢/100; 702¢/100; 704¢/100; 706¢/100; 708¢/100; 710¢/100; 712¢/100; 714¢/100; 716¢/100; 718¢/100;



## STOPPED SWEARING.



She—What did you think of the play last night?  
He—I cannot tell you. You know I've joined the church.

## A SPEEDY CURE.



He—I suffer from insomnia.  
She—Why don't you go to church more?

## A CYNICAL CYNICISM.



Howsoe—This life is full of uncertainties.  
Comsoe—Yes. Most everybody is riding a wheel.

## A MISTAKE.



Jones, on coming suddenly into the room, though that he had 'em again, but it was only a new variety of cactus his wife had purchased.

## LITERARY STYLE.



Young Poet—What do you consider my best literary style, Miss Sharp?  
Miss Sharp—Your hair cut a trifle shorter.

## MUFFLED EARS.



He—Why do you wear your hair a la Cleo de Merode for the opera?  
She—Well, I don't care for Wagner.

## OLD FUSS AND FEATHERS."

## The Tender Heart and Sympathetic Nature of General Scott.

From The Washington Star.  
"General Winfield Scott," says an old Washingtonian, "was looked upon by many as the possessor of so much dignity as to be unequalled by the ordinary citizen, and already to break my attention to converse with him on the part of any with whom he was unacquainted, unless in time of duty. This impression, to a great degree, is due more to the stately, dignified appearance of the old warrior than to aught else, for he was great in stature, as well as in manner. He was a tall man, six feet two inches in full uniform, his head covered by a bearskin turbaned with a yellow feather drop plume, he was a perfect colossus amid ordinary-sized officers. I shared this impression for long time, and when I saw him, accompanied by a servant, making purchases at a jeweler's shop, I was struck by his looks as he turned to leave. The old man appeared to be more of a heroic giant than a general, fully sharing the honor conferred by the act and showing his appreciation by tears of gratitude. After this I found him quite affable, and the soubriquet 'Old Fuss and Feathers' was always hurtful to me to hear."

tightly. After a little pause, with pathos in his voice, he said slowly: "Young man, it is said that republics are ungrateful, but it is not true. At least it is not true of my country!" He strongly emphasized the words, "my country," and his eyes moistened as he spoke. "I have been a soldier all my life, and have never been beaten. I have served on his chuck as he turned to leave. The old man appeared to be more of a heroic giant than a general, fully sharing the honor conferred by the act and showing his appreciation by tears of gratitude. After this I found him quite affable, and the soubriquet 'Old Fuss and Feathers' was always hurtful to me to hear."

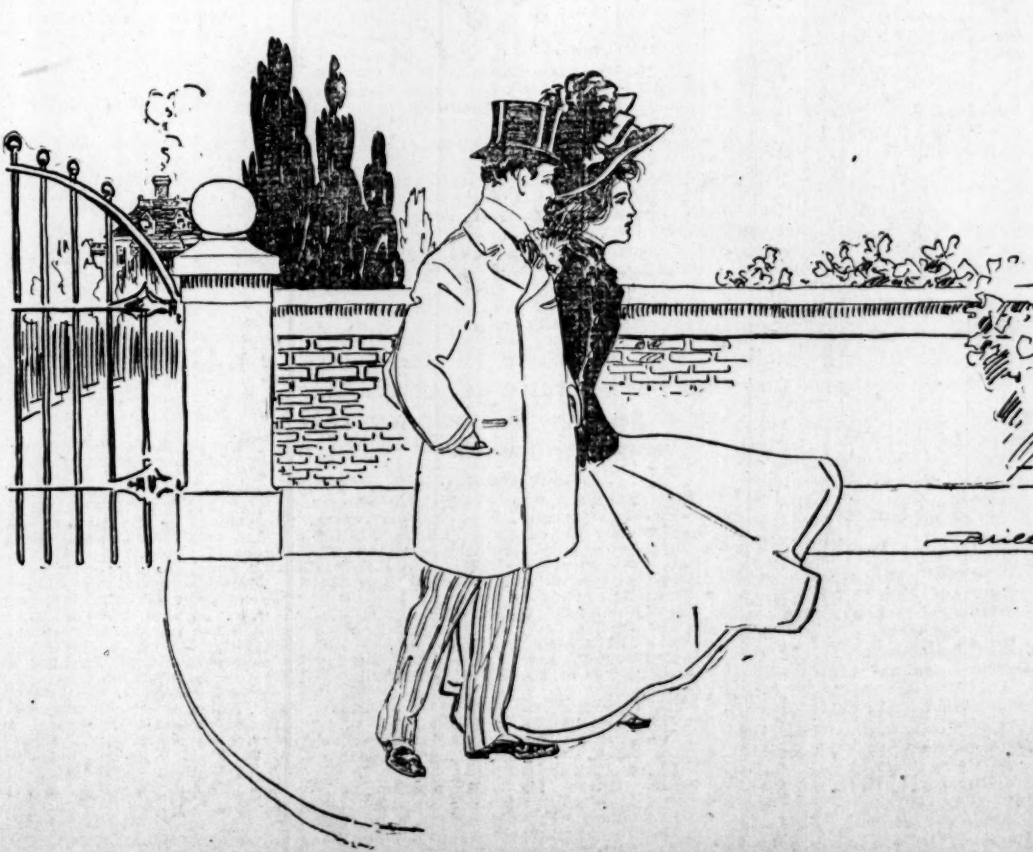
Mr. Lawton hopes to be able to find out more about this curious find, and will collect as much of the history of the fort as possible. The location of the house is an ancient one, and it is difficult to identify the original builder of the place.

## A PENETRATING MIND.



Mrs. De Rooter—Our son has a strong face; is he studious?  
Mrs. Razorback (dotingly)—Yes. And he always endeavors to get at the bottom of things.

## A LOGICAL REASON.



Mr. Snoozer—Sunday is a day of rest, you know.  
Mrs. Snoozer—I suppose that's why you always go to sleep in your pew.

## COULDN'T DODGE THE QUESTION.



Major Bobbles—What was the strongest argument used against you in your race for the legislature?  
Colonel Wobbles (disgustedly)—Eggs.

## A TIP.



He—What shall I buy today?  
She—Elevators. They're bound to go up.

## ONE DISADVANTAGE.



Fuller Bones—How does der wooden leg business go now, Draggia?  
Dragon Legs—Well, it's one of de bes' racketts I ever worked, but de thing's so heavy ter lug aroun'.

## DRAWING AND DRAWING.



Mr. De Broke—Belle, I can't make it's stove draw.  
Mrs. De Broke—You ought to. You're an artist.

## THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION JR.

## TOM KELLEY'S HOME RUN:

come home sick," she said. "I can't get out of bed, but he's all right." "I'll look after him; don't you worry," said Tom. "I'll give him some medicine presently."

# THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Supplement to  
The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1897.

## A COWARD'S REVENGE:

### The Way John Anthony Repaid the Boy Who Had Beaten and Bullied Him.

"In the name of common sense, John Anthony, what's the matter with your eye? I'll just bet anything you've been fightin' again. I never seen such an eye. Now, just tell me who you've been fightin'."

"Sim Spires."

"Sim Spires! Well, now look here, John Anthony," shaking him by the shoulder as though to force an answer to her next question, "tell me what made you fight 'im?"

"He pushed me in the branch, and then said I darsn't hit 'im because I was a coward."

"He did, did he? Coward, indeed! How I'd like to lay my hands on him. I'd make him brag on the other side of his mouth. The very idea! A great big sixteen-year-old boy fightin' a little fellow like you just going on twelve! Come into the house, honey, and let cousin Millie put some balsam on your eye. Maybe that will take the swellin' out," and she led the way up the back steps and through the hall into a tidily kept bedroom.

"Now see here, John Anthony," stepping back and looking at the bruised eye and nose, "it'll most break your ma's heart to see you with this bunged up face when she comes home, so the best thing for you to do is to let me soak a piece of lint cotton in balsam and tie it on with one of your cousin Jack's big handkerchiefs.

"And it seems to me, John Anthony," Mrs. Murray added, as she finished tying on the handkerchief, "I wouldn't be so ready to fight Sim Spires if I was you. I'd even let him call me a coward, and take it, on account of your ma's feelin's 'cause he calls you a coward don't make you one."

John Anthony, or more correctly speaking, John Anthony Fuller's mother had been called to the city to consult with her lawyer, and during his mother's absence John Anthony had gone to the adjoining farm to stay with his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Murray; and although he continued school, he found time to keep a sharp watch over his mother's chickens and garden and to drive the cows nights and mornings to his cousin's pen and milk them. Besides, he waged an unceasing battle with the grass in his own especial cotton patch.

"Millie," said Mr. Murray that afternoon, coming into the dining room where his wife was busily preparing supper, "what's the matter with John Anthony's face?"

Mrs. Murray explained the circumstance.

"Well, if Sim Spires keeps nagging at him, and he will fight," Mr. Murray said, "why doesn't Cousin Harriet make him stop school? Boys never do anything besides play at school nohow."

"John Anthony don't play, Jack. That's what makes Sim Spires peck on him, because he can outspell and outfigure Sim, and is almost five years younger. It would about break his heart to leave school, for you know he says he wants a good education, so he can be a doctor."

"A doctor," Mr. Murray laughed contemptuously. "Tell him his ma never will get the money to send him."

"But, Jack, he don't look to his mother to send him. He's saving the money himself. He's got more than \$10 that he's made in bank now. And he made some more the other day, before his ma went off."

"How'd he make it?"

"What, the last? He helped old man Newt Hawes drop peas in the afternoons and on Saturdays. Then he drove the cows home for Mrs. Hitt the week Mac went to town and Kate had to wait in the store. Then he's got that place he cleared up last winter, down by their spring, planted in cotton and it's just as good as any you've got on this place."

"H'm," said Mr. Murray. "I didn't think the little chap had so much pluck. If he just keeps it up like as not he'll be more than a doctor. I hear old people say that's the way Alec Stephens done, and he went to congress and died in the governor's chair."

On John Anthony's seventeenth birthday he went over his bank account with his mother. There was just \$187 to his credit. That was in the summer and in the fall they planned that he should enter the medical college in Augusta. The mortgage had been paid off and with their home secure John Anthony felt that his mother was sure of a living. Later in the afternoon when he returned from his work in the field his face was unusually sober. As his mother passed, going into the kitchen, she touched his arm and asked:

"I saw you talking with Coot Mosely at the gate. Did he have any news?"

"He was telling me about Sim Spires, ma, and he said Dr. Parker told him that Sim would always be blind unless they could send him up to Atlanta and have his eyes operated on by Dr. Camack."

"He might as well have said send to the moon," Mrs. Fuller replied, stopping in the kitchen door and looking back at her son. "It makes my heart ache, honey, when I think about Nancy Spires. When she married Timothy Spires she was the smartest, prettiest girl around. Tim hadn't any great amount of property, but he had a start, and people thought it was a good match for her, until it turned out he was a steady drinker, going from bad to worse. Finally, when his pa died and left her that little place where they live, Tim give up work altogether and

let Nancy scuffle the best she could to make a living for them all. I don't see how she's ever lived through it, a sickly woman like her. And it does seem too bad that now, just as Sim is grown and able to help her, he should lose his sight. I wouldn't be a bit surprised if it put Nancy in her grave, for even if he was wild, he is her only child, and it's natural for her to love him."

Three days later John Anthony said he was going to the blacksmith shop to have new points put on some plows, and would

study medicine," the old man said, nodding his head thoughtfully.

"And you are willin' to give up the chance of goin' to college so our Simeon can get back his sight? The Lord will!" Nancy began hysterically, but John Anthony cut her short.

"I can save more," he said, going out and closing the door.

He was walking rapidly down the road with his newly pointed plowshares slung over his shoulder in a creosote sack, when he met Dr. Parker. They stopped to talk, and John Anthony told him of his offer to Nancy Spires for Sim. The physician listened without comment, and when Anthony finished stared down at him with his eyes drawn together for fully ten minutes. Then he said:

"I'll stop by your house tomorrow on my way from Nancy Spires's." Then abruptly turned his horse's head, gave it a dig in the ribs with his heels and galloped away.

The following day John Anthony was hard at work pulling fodder when Dr. Parker rode up to the fence and called to him. He finished the bundle of fodder

stubbornness, fretfulness, idleness and the like; but she does not so often pull them up by the roots (a dangerous thing to do when seeds are sprouting) as crowd them out with flower seeds.

### Something To Make for Mother.

A very attractive as well as an odd piece of furniture is shown in the illustration, and while it is something that any smart boy can make with a few simple tools, and of inexpensive materials, it has the appearance of an oriental stool, both in shape and manner of decoration.

The majority of the oriental pieces, however, serve but the one purpose, that of a small table, while this is adapted to at least two.

In the illustration the cover is shown in a raised position, disclosing pockets in the interior of the enclosure formed by the six sides. In these pockets shoes, rubbers and slippers may be kept in neat order, where they can always be found just where they have been placed, instead of anywhere at the bottom of a closet.

To make this tabourette, obtain six pieces of pine board each twenty-four inches long and seven inches wide, and another piece about fourteen inches square.

These boards should be not less than three-quarters of an inch thick and planed on both sides.

From a piece of cardboard cut a pattern to conform to the shape of the bottom of each side, and lay it in the proper place at one end of each board in turn.

Mark the board around it with a soft lead pencil and then with a compass saw cut on the line so the piece of wood corresponding to the size and shape of the pattern will be cut away.

With a plane, bevel each side of the boards so they will all fit together, edge to edge, and with glue and slim steel wire nails attach them securely together.

From a piece of board cut a bottom to fit snugly inside the inclosure and fasten it in place just above the openings at the lower ends of the sides, by driving steel wire nails through the sides and into the edges of the wood bottom.

From the large piece of wood cut a hexagon top to extend half an inch over the sides all around, and provide it with two hinges attached to one side, that can be screwed fast to the top of one of the sides of the body or receptacle.

Upholster this top with curled hair and denim of some desirable color, and catch it all around the edges with large, oval-headed tacks that may be driven through a gimp band to hide the raw edges of the material.

The entire outside of the tabourette is to be covered with the denim and held in place with oval-headed brass upholsterer's tacks, having heads three-eighths of an inch in diameter.

The tacks should be employed as they afford a means of decoration quite as well as to hold the fabric in place, and if they can be had with lacquered heads they will retain their brightness much longer than of plain brass.

Pockets of denim can be made and tacked fast to the inside of each, and they should be made full enough to receive a pair of shoes nicely. The pattern



"I Have Got One Hundred and Eighty-seven Dollars that You Are Entitled to."

stop by and see Sim Spires on his way home.

When the young man entered the Spires cottage he found them all at home, seated in one room. Timothy was half-sooling a pair of coarse men's shoes, while Sim sat near him knitting. When John Anthony opened the door Sim looked up with that strained peering of the blind, but his fingers did not cease twirling the coarse steel needles, nor did he return the greeting. Nancy sat near the back window, busily sewing the buttons on a pile of shirts that lay in a basket at her side.

"I hope you don't mind my sewing, John Anthony," she said, with an effort toward cheerfulness, after the young man had taken his seat. "I'm just finishing these shirts for the doctor, so I can give 'em to him when he calls tomorrow to see about Sim's eyes."

"That's what I came for. How are Sim's eyes?" asked John Anthony, speaking so the blind man could hear distinctly, as though wishing an answer directly from him.

Nancy shook her head and motioned him to silence. Timothy glanced furtively at his son, but no one spoke. Then John Anthony remembering to have heard at the store that Sim became furious when anyone inquired about his eyes. For some time there was a moody silence, until John Anthony moved to go.

"You ain't going so soon?" remonstrated Nancy.

"I only ran in for a minute when I was passing. I've got some work to do. Goodby, Sim, Goodby, Mr. Spires," he said, going quickly out.

He went down the rocky, ill-kept path leading to the road, but when he reached it stopped. He stood for five minutes or more thinking, then he returned to the Spires house. But when he reached the door he stopped again. After a few moments he crept noiselessly away back to the road. But there it seemed that a mighty power stopped him; he could go no further. After ten minutes he went back to the house and this time he opened the door and went in.

When he entered the room where the family sat they all looked up in surprise.

"Forgot something?" Nancy inquired.

"No," John Anthony replied. Then with an effort to appear natural, he added: "I came back to tell you that I've got \$187 that you are welcome to, if you want to send Sim to Atlanta to see the doctor."

"How did you get so much money?" Timothy Spires asked, staring at him in surprise.

"I saved it," John Anthony replied.

"Yes, I heard you were savin' up to

he had begun, stuck it on the stalk, and went over to the fence.

"Are you willing to go to Atlanta with Sim Spires?" the doctor demanded abruptly.

"Yes, sir. If you think it necessary," John Anthony replied, looking up at the stern face on the other side of the fence.

"It is necessary, and you can get ready to leave tomorrow, two hours by sun. Come over to my house tonight after supper and I'll tell you what you've got to do."

The next day he accompanied Sim Spires to Atlanta, and two days later Dr. Camack performed an operation which completely restored the man's sight. A week later Sim was well enough to return home, and John Anthony went to see the great specialist and asked for his bill.

"Come into my private office," said the doctor, "I wish to speak to you alone."

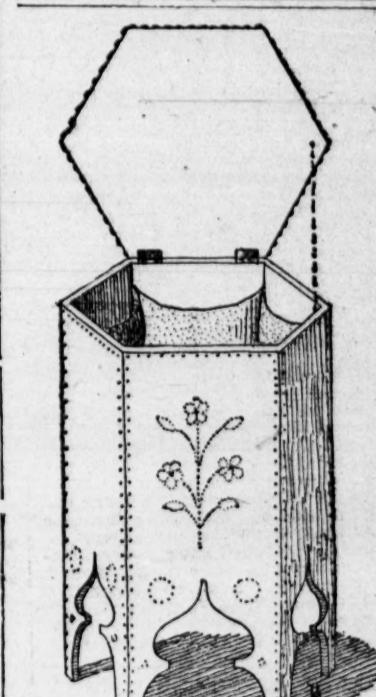
Seated in this office, with John Anthony in a chair directly facing him, he continued:

"I have no bill against Spires. Dr. Parker wrote me of you, and I have spoken to the governor and secured you a free scholarship in the Medical College of Georgia, which may be used in either the Augusta or Atlanta branch of the institution. I should like for you to select Atlanta, and come as my student. You will have the freedom of my library and be present at any of the operations that do not interfere with your college work. I have watched you closely in your attendance upon Spires and feel assured that Parker's estimate is correct. You will do credit to our profession."

It need only be added that Dr. Camack's offer was accepted. And at the last commencement exercises of the medical college in Atlanta the name of the first-year student receiving honorable mention was John Anthony Fuller.

### Culture Without Character.

All admit the usefulness of culture without character, says The Eastman Times-Journal, hence the school that does not make the forming of character its chief aim is not what it ought to be, not what it can be, not what it will be when the kindergarten spirit and principle enters into it universally; for in the kindergarten the forming and developing of character is the chief aim. The kindergartner cares much more about making a child helpful, kind and considerate than about the number of mats he weaves, though the weaving of the mats is one means toward this very end. Her childgardening does not consist in raising crops of paper chains, clay bird's nests, colored mats and sewing cards, but in bringing to flower growths of kindness, courtesy, industry, helpfulness and unselfish action. She has to get out of her garden spot many weeds of selfishness,



A TABOURETTE RECEPTACLE.

at the front side and the circles at the lower ends of each side are formed with tacks, the heads of which will act as a broken line if they are driven close enough together, and, if desired, the floral pattern can be repeated in the middle of each side.

If this is done, however, it would be well to draw the design first on a smooth piece of paper and then make six tracings of it on tissue paper.

Lay a tracing on each side in turn and drive tacks on the lines, but before hammering them in tight tear away the paper so that no ragged edges may remain.

The cover is prevented from falling back too far by a chain at one side, the ends of which are attached to the under side of the cover and to an angle at the side of the receptacle. If painted or enameled wood is preferred to the denim covering, the embellishment can be worked out with the tacks to equally good advantage.



Draggin?  
worked, but de dum

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION JR.

## TOM KELLEY'S HOME RUN:

### A Famous Baseball Player Who Batted His Brother Out of a Serious Dilemma.

A great fever was raging in the city; day by day it raged, fiercer and fiercer; strong and weak succumbed to it alike; there was no doubt but that the baseball fever was at its height. Men gathered in groups, ostensibly to talk business, but the tide of conversation soon turned into another channel, wherein the prospects of the home nine became the all-absorbing topic.

The result of the game to be played in the afternoon with the Tigers, the present champions, would practically decide the championship. The sporting fraternity had placed large amounts on the game, and the betting denoted an unusual interest in the contest.

Of the home nine none of the players had won such popularity with the "rooters" as Tom Kelley. His appearance on the field was always a signal for an ovation, to which he would modestly doff his cap. In his position as shortstop he was a terror to opposing batsmen, for whom, by his marvelous work, he spoiled many a drive that would ordinarily have meant a base hit. He led the league in batting and was regarded as the only sure hitter in the country. Off the diamond he was quiet and unassuming; a fact that added not a little to his popularity. It was refreshing to see a man of his cleverness without a swelled head.

Dick Kelley, Tom's younger brother, was a heavy batter on the game. It had been hinted to Tom that the lad was becoming a plunger, but Tom's remonstrances with him were of little avail. Dick would reply, "You're too slow, old man; you've got to take chances in this game of life just as you do in ball game." And Tom would say, "Yes, I take every chance that comes my way, and sometimes I make errors; look out you don't make some costly ones in your game."

On the day of the game Dick entered his home in a very nervous state and sat down to his dinner. He had always been his mother's favorite, but to her greeting he scarcely replied.

"Where's Tom?" he demanded curtly.  
"Just gone upstairs to rub his arm; it's a bit troublesome today. Did you draw the money for me this morning?"

"Oh, that's all right," Dick replied. "It's upstairs. I'll be down in a minute. I want to see Tom," and rising hurriedly he left his mother.

He found Tom in his room nursing his weak arm. "I'll rub that for you, old man," said Dick, taking up the liniment bottle.

"Much obliged if you will," Tom said, holding out a brawny arm for treatment.  
"Who wins today, Tom?"

"We do, of course," Tom answered. "It'll be a close game, but we'll pull it out all right."

There was a moment's pause and then Dick said: "There's a lot of money up on the game. I've got a little pile myself."

"Where'd you get it?" asked Tom. "Everybody knows you went dead broke on the Waturity."

"That's no lie," said Dick, "but I'm going to square myself today. It's a case of got to win this time."

Another pause, and then Dick blurted out: "Tom, I can make five hundred today if you lose the game."

"So! You're backing the Tigers," said Tom.

"That's what!" answered Dick. "I got odds, 5 to 2. Now, are you going to help me out, or see me go under?"

"See you go under, if you're such a fool," said Tom, sharply.

"All right," said Dick, with desperation in his voice. "You'll see the two hundred of the old lady's go under, that I drew for her this morning."

"You don't mean—" and Tom's great arms closed around his brother's throat. "You put her money up, you cur! I'll—"

"Let go, Tom," gasped Dick. "Stop, for God's sake; you're choking me. Sh! here comes the old lady!"

"What are you boys up to?" said Mrs. Kelley, who, attracted by the noise, had come upstairs, and there stood gazing upon the struggling men.

"O, nothing," Tom replied; "I was only trying my arm on Dick. It's time I was off to the grounds." And then, turning to his brother, "I'm a bit out of form today; the game may go against us."

The game was called at 3 o'clock; long before that time the rooters began to wend their way to the grounds. In fact, business almost came to a standstill, so infectious had the spirit of the national game grown. By 2:45 the crowd had overflowed the bleachers into the field, where the policemen on duty were busily engaged in roping them off. The grandstand prevented a bright picture, for the fair sex had come out in force and color. A mighty cheer greeted the home nine as it came on the diamond, nor was the appearance of the "Tigers" allowed to pass unnoticed. It was to be a battle royal.

Tom Kelley was nowhere to be seen, and his non-appearance was a signal of much uneasiness amongst the "rooters." The knowing ones shook their heads, declaring that their prophecies had come true—that Tom Kelley had been over-worked. A mighty shout put their dismal foreboding to rout. Tom had come on the field. It was soon apparent to Tom's admirers that he was not in his usual form; he appeared nervous; fumbled badly, and seemed more intent on his thoughts than on his work.

One spectator noted his indifferent work with no little satisfaction. Dick Kelley chuckled to himself as he watched the play from the grandstand.

"I'm all right," he thought; "if the rest of the nine strike Tom's gait." The umpire called "game," and the crowd settled down on the hard bleachers with an intent

ness and pent-up enthusiasm that only the national game can awaken.

It was a game full of excitement and uncertainty; both nines played as if inspired; until the fifth inning it looked to be "anybody's game." Then, with three men on bases and Tom Kelley at the bat, things looked bright for the home nine. Tom received his usual ovation, together with a vast amount of unbidden advice from the wrought-up rooters. "Knock the cover off the ball, Kell," one cried out. "Lose the ball, old man," cried another. "Strike one," called the umpire and Tom had not swung his bat. "Strike two." A sigh went

come home sick," she said. "I can't get a word out of him."

"I'll look after him; don't you worry," said Tom. "I'll give him some medicine that will straighten him out."

As Tom entered the room Dick indeed presented a most piteous spectacle. Tom saw something bright flash in the lad's hand and sprang upon his brother.

"Don't be any more of a fool," said Tom, as he slipped the revolver he had wrested from Dick into his pocket. "You have distinguished yourself enough in that line today."

"My God!" gasped Dick, "I've lost the money. I'm so strapped I can't put it back. It'll kill the old lady if she finds it out. You might have pulled me out of this hole if you hadn't made that last hit."

An angry light flashed into Tom's eyes, but he waited a moment before he spoke.

"Dick, I've pulled you out of a good many holes, but you were down too deep today. I did mean to lose the game today if I had the chance, and no one would have been the wiser. It's always been said that Tom Kelley played ball for all he was worth. Well, when I stepped to the bat for the last time I knew my stock had

He, the baby, stood there in his miniature midshipman's uniform and handed powder tins up and down to the gunners. Presently a shot tore off the head of the marine next him, and he was covered with blood, but he rushed instantly to his father, crying:

"I am not hurt, papa; the shot did not touch me. Jack says the ball is not made that can kill mamma's boy."

After that he was ordered below and carried away screaming, but victory ran in the family, so to speak, and he got on deck again and was at last allowed to stay there till the last gun was fired.

#### WHY THE CAT RETURNED.

##### One of the Most Singular Instances on Record.

From New York Commercial Advertiser.

This is the tale of a cat that came back to a boarding house in East Sixteenth street. He arrived yesterday and proved by his refusal to stay away or die that there is some truth in the saying that a cat has nine lives. In the boarding house he was known as "Calamity Tom," the sobriquet given to him by a boarder who believes in spiritualism and omens. Whenever the cat meowed in the hallway at night the boarder said some one in the house was sure to die or be seriously ill. The landlady's daughter was fond of "Calamity Tom," because he never would jump on the table to eat, and had a habit of lying at her feet for hours purring in contentment.

"Either that cat or I must go away," said the boarder who believed in omens.

"Calamity Tom's" fate was sealed and with tears the landlady's daughter bade the feline farewell. They put Tom in a sack and saturating a large sponge with chloroform, laid it also in the sack. It had no effect whatever and a council of war was held. The boarder said he had an aunt living in Jamaica, L. I., and there he would take Tom and leave him. He did so and remarked to the landlady:

"No more deaths, no more sickness here, now that the 'calamity cat' has gone."

One person alone sympathized with the exiled cat and she was the landlady's daughter. She believed Tom would return and said so. But the boarder declared that it was impossible.

"If that cat returns, I'll never believe in omens again," he chuckled, "and I'll not ask to have him sent away again." Ten days passed and yesterday the landlady's daughter heard a feeble scratching on her room door. Then came a faint meow. The door was opened and in staggered "Calamity Tom," emaciated, torn and bleeding, but with enough life left to fall at the feet of his mistress and friend and give a plaintive meow for mercy. Tears came to her eyes and she petted the forlorn cat and thought of his wanderings to reach home. "Calamity Tom" remains, but the believer in omens has not changed his views.

#### The Canadian Wilderness.

From Scribner's Magazine.

The vast country north of the gulf of St. Lawrence is, to the uncommercial explorer, the most interesting region on this continent, if not in the world. For nearly four centuries the ships of civilization have sailed by it, yet, except at the very water's edge, there has been no intrusion upon it. The rivers which pour forth from every opening in the hills bear witness that the back country is a net work of lakes and water courses. Ask the commissioner of crown lands of the great province of Quebec today what his department knows of that region, and he will tell you that it is the least known portion of North America; that only a few of the lakes have been surveyed; that two exploring parties have recently crossed the peninsula; that a handful of fishermen's houses fringe the gulf; that for the rest of it the wandering Montagnais Indians are the only tourists who traverse half a million square miles of territory. Steamers go up the Saguenay, Lake St. John is reached by rail. But away to the northeast is a tremendous tract of country, from whence issue streams greater than the Hudson, the headwaters of which no white man has ever seen.

#### Sandy's Narrow Escape.

From Spare Moments.

"An' hoo's the guid wife, Sandy?" said one farmer to another, as they met in the market place and exchanged snuff boxes.

"Did ye no hear that she's dead and buried?" said Sandy solemnly.

"Dear me!" exclaimed his friend, sympathetically, "surely it must have been very sudden?"

"Aye, it was sudden," returned Sandy. "Ye see, when she turned ill we had na time to send for the doctor, sae I gied her a bit pouther that I had lying in my drawer for a year or twa, an' that I had got frae the doctor mysel', but hadn'a ta'en. What the pouther was I dinna verre weel ken, but she died soon after. It's a sair loss to me, I can assure ye, but it's something to be thankful' for I dinna tak' the pouther myself."

#### A Baby Hero.

Lord Cochrane was one of the greatest naval commanders England ever had, and in 1817 he helped to free Chile from that same Spanish yoke against which the Cubans are now fighting. While he was serving Chile as the commander-in-chief of her navy, he fought an engagement with his five-year-old son by his side. This extraordinary incident was the result of the child's indomitable will, and his father's secret sympathy with his desires. Lady Cochrane had come from Santiago to Valparaiso to see her husband off to the war. She bade him goodby on board his ship, and went ashore; as she was looking out of the window of her house and listening to the gun that was summoning all hands on board for the last time, she saw her little son in the arms of the first lieutenant, waving his cap and shouting "viva la patria" as he was carried to the beach.

The Sea Lion's cub had insisted on going with his father, and before his frantic mother could reach him he was in the boat and under way to the flagship. Lord Cochrane could not delay the fleet to send him back. It seems probable he was glad to get him, for if the first lieutenant had not had a pretty good notion of his master's desires, how would he have dared bring the boy aboard? The youngster was without other clothes than those he had on, and he was rigged out in suits made of canvas by the delighted sailmaker.

Before the first engagement Lord Cochrane locked his son in the aftercabin, but the kid was not his son for nothing. He wormed himself through the quarter-galley window, joined his father on the deck, and, strange as it may seem, was allowed to stay there. Lord Cochrane had a weakness for that sort of thing himself.

#### The Comradeship of Miners.

From The San Francisco Call.

A touching incident is reported from the Australian province of Victoria. A miner met with an accident and broke his leg. The nearest doctor was at Orbost, thirty-eight miles away. He was sent for, but could not leave the township, where several serious cases claimed his attention. The miners' mates thereupon decided to carry the sufferer to Orbost, and thirty-two of them having improvised a rough stretcher, carried the poor man there in a day and a half. They had to traverse the roughest country in Croglineland, and to cross a river and two creeks, all of which were in flood. They got their mate into the doctor's hands in time to save his life.

In France a boy born on French soil, of parents one of whom may be English, but born in France, is regarded as French, and is liable to conscription. He might, perchance, have to fight against his own brother.





CHAPTER

About 10 on the 1<sup>st</sup> of that year eight rank in England gallery at Kensington mons to the King's men of Lord G. signed his office he longed to the party which a curious detected in their air of reserve among men at one of the same opinion ever, and a know which brought the explained the cause. While the duke quis of Dorset and a group apart, it Lords Marlborough, Admiral Russell, were rally into a second movements of the men together, never them to last; but many changes by ac- or Mr. Secy. Trum- um of Sir Edward's boisterous manners. By the admiral, fellow, the admiral, "Sir Edward," says supposes that the caught but ill. And under the circum- put it to the worst!" "If Sir John had should have given and so fair and so does not know his does not easily give up on him." "But, d-n me, h- I would say the s- is flat!" He was at that moment t- was thrown open and invited and gentlemen, be press made, the conver- each speaking of speed of his new- lent health and end of the room of voices and sil- after a moment si- dazed air a priva- The lord stewa- to him, and this followed by all returned by the "Sir John," sa- "the King will I am obliged and His gaunt face always in which one moment o-

## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, JR.

## THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

## The Junior Debating Club.

The election of new officers, held by the Junior Debating Club, last Saturday night, was very exciting, and resulted in the election of Willie Moss, president; Jack Anderson, vice president, and Edward Klein, secretary and treasurer. These boys will hold their offices for three months, ending December 1st.

Willie Moss, the president, is one of the brightest boys in the city. He is a fine parliamentarian as well as a good debater. Jack Anderson, who was elected vice president, is one of the more modest debaters of the club. Edward Klein, the secretary and treasurer, is perfectly familiar with his duties, and I do not hesitate to say that I believe him to be one of the best officers the club has ever had.

Mr. Klein is a fine musician and plays beautifully on the harmonica. He has been invited to give a solo before the club and has accepted the invitation.

Joe Hiscox has been appointed poet laureate and will read his first poem next Saturday night. Neal Harris was elected a member and he will make a strong addition, as he is a fine speaker. He is young in years but old in intellect and we are glad to welcome him in the Junior Debating Club.

The question discussed last Saturday night was: "Resolved, That bicycle riding is more hurtful than beneficial to the riders." Russell C. Mitchell, Jr., led the affirmative side and Willie Kirke the negative.

The debate lasted for about thirty minutes, but some good arguments were brought forth by both sides. The president decided for the affirmative.

The club adjourned after the programme was finished and all of the members partook in an elegant luncheon prepared by Mr. Bayard Spear. Russell Mitchell, Jr.

## Professor Knowitall.

From The Youth's Companion.

The way in which easy assurance of universal information can sometimes take the place of solid learning as a means of impressing the general public, is illustrated by some stories told by a writer in The Chicago Times-Herald of a certain professor in a western college, who is not named by the writer, but whom we may call Professor Knowitall. One had, it is said, but to drop a nickel, figuratively speaking, into the slot of his knowledge box to get an answer on any subject whatsoever; and he had a reason to confound any one who really knew more than he did.

He was once in a public lecture talking about the Druses, when an auditor interrupted him with the remark that the cyclopedia did not agree with him.

"Oh," he replied, "I know a great deal more about the Druses than I did when I wrote that article in the cyclopedia."

On the day when General Grant's first cabinet appointments were announced to the country—the whole country having previously been in ignorance of them—Professor Knowitall was calling on a newspaper acquaintance. The newspaper man read the names as they came over the wire. Some of the names were eminent, others were unknown to people in general. The professor knew all about them.

"Washburne for secretary of state? That is very good. I know Washburne well; I've often dined with him," said the professor.

"Hoar, attorney general?" he went on. "You don't know Hoar? Why, he's one of the Massachusetts family. I used to go to school with him."

"Adolph-Borie, secretary of the navy," the newspaper man read.

The professor's brow corrugated, and the newspaper man waited. It was evident that the professor was "stuck." Presently he asked, as if in pain, "Who—who is he?"

Then it was the newspaper man's turn. He happened to have seen in a Philadelphia paper a day or two before a paragraph about Borie.

"Borie!" he exclaimed. "Don't you know who Borie is? He's a retired Philadelphia merchant, formerly in the East India trade."

The professor went away. The next day the newspaper man met an acquaintance, with whom he was conversing about the cabinet appointments.

"Astonishing," said this acquaintance, "how many unknown men there are in this cabinet! Yesterday there were a lot of us together, and we were trying to make out who this and that one was, when Professor Knowitall came in. Wonderful general information he has! He knew every man of them; he even knew Borie. 'Borie?' said he, scornfully. 'Don't you know who Borie is? He's a retired Philadelphia merchant, formerly in the East India trade. There's no getting ahead of Knowitall."

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The czar's yacht, the Polar Star, cost more than \$5,000,000.

Remarkable catches of mackerel are being made along the Cape Cod shore.

Almost one hundred of the most beautiful of New Haven's fine old elms are reported dead and will have to be cut down.

Paris is to have a pendulum bridge which will swing passengers over the Seine without exertion on their part.

A public-spirited man at Poque Bluffs, Me., is having a good newspaper sent at his expense to every family in the town.

A Bath, Me., dealer keeps his grain in hemlock chests and says he is never troubled by rats, as they will not know hemlock.

For ages there has been a flow of gems as of silver from Europe to India and none ever returned, the people of India preferring a gem to any other form of investment.

## YOUNG FOLKS CORRESPONDENCE

Ellie Walker, Canton, Miss.—Dear Junior: When last with you I was riding the "war horse" and shooting warm missiles into camp of those "superior boys" who would persist in calculating the exact amount of brain our cranium contains and all that kind of rubbish. I am going to give you a general talk on "Young Folks As They Are." It has always been rather a queer fact to me that a boy wants a girl to be so much nearer perfect than he himself is or ever expects to be. I can find but one explanation to the matter and that is from his earliest training a boy is taught that he can go to places and do things that would be altogether out of place for his sister. Now this is not fair to our sex, and a mother should train her boy to be just as much a gentleman as she would have her girl be a lady, and if it is unladylike for a girl to walk into a bar-room and take a drink it is equally ungentlemanly for a boy to do so. Now, boys, don't say we are asking for your privileges; we're not; we don't want to—

"Vote and make laws, chew tobacco and fight, Carry a gun, drink bad whisky and gamble all night."

And we don't want you to do it, and more, we deny your right to be excused for such just because you're a boy. God intended that man should keep his commandments just as strictly as woman, and the sin that condemns woman will just so surely send man's soul into perdition. Boys, did you ever hear a woman whose nature was so hardened that she thought nothing of using vile oaths and curses? What would you say of her? Assuredly, that she was no lady, and yet she is just as near being a lady as that man who makes use of such language is a gentleman. Girls, we are too careless, a deficiency much to be regretted. Yes, I know we don't mean to be and don't realize that we are until the fact is plainly revealed by the conduct of some of the "pantaloons sex." A careless act or expression of commits us to a familiarity that is very annoying and oftentimes disgusting, and we should be careful not to encourage this. Boys are only too quick to judge a girl by the language she uses and the company she keeps; then let us be very particular in the choice of both. The unlimited use of unrefined expressions, picked up from "bums and toughs" is a thing to be heartily condemned by every pure-minded girl.

Would like to thank Mr. Russell, of Worcester, Mass., for his complimentary remarks and kind assistance rendered in the past. I am rather late with my acknowledgment, but it is none the less sincere.

"Oh," he replied, "I know a great deal more about the Druses than I did when I wrote that article in the cyclopedia!"

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may do a heroic action, but the little things that make up our life come every day and every hour. If we make the little events of life beautiful, then is the whole life full of beauty and goodness. Correspondents solicited.

Pearlie Rogers, Cornelia, Ga.—Dear Junior: If Aunt Susie will allow me a little space I will tell you all about a trip a little party of us took to Toccoa falls, about fifteen miles from this place, a few weeks ago. We started from home about 7 o'clock in the morning and arrived there about 11 o'clock. We left our team in a cool shady place and ascended the mountain a few hundred yards further, and we were facing a huge granite wall over which the poetical, historical, beautiful Toccoa, like a silver ribbon from the mountain, in wave-like motion drops down one hundred and eighty-six feet. It does not jar nor roar, nor give out any clouds of mist or spray and makes no dizzying whirlpool. Midway in its downward flight it is metamorphosed into white foam and reaches a fathomless pool and is water again, as snowflakes on the lakelets breast the surplus water of the rustling pool meanders on through meadows and rugged hills.

Ruth Smith, Zion, S. C.—Dear Junior: I am ten years of age. I like to read the cousins' letters. I have two sisters and a brother. My father has been dead nearly three years, but I have a dear good grandpa who lives with us. I like to go to school. I have two pets, a white kitten and a black one. I help mamma all I can. My grandfather planted some tobacco this year and I wormed enough and picked cotton to buy me a nice ring. How many of the cousins like to read? Those who like to read would be interested in "Children's Edition of Touching Incidents and Remarkable Answers to Prayer." It is the best book I ever read. I would be glad to correspond with some of the cousins about my age.

Pansy, Orangeburg, S. C.—Dear Junior: I have just finished reading the many interesting letters from our Junior writers, and must say I enjoy and appreciate having a page all for our own in this grand southern paper. I am very anxious to join the club, but will wait and see if this letter reaches you safely. If any of the cousins have the words to the songs "Nelly of the Hazel Dell" and "Only a Pansy Blossom" I would like so much to exchange other songs or canceled stamps. If any one has them please mention it in The Junior and I will write to her at once. Inclosed please find 10 cents for our room in the hospital.

Gladys Geline, Georgetown, Ga.—Dear Junior: Studious, ambitious boys and girls are what the world needs, for only too soon we will have to take the places of our mothers and fathers, and let us try to prepare ourselves to fill their places. Instead of spending all vacation in reading novels, hunting and fishing, if we would spend half that time in reading elevating books, writing compositions and keeping up to date in the world's affairs, we would be much more beneficial to the world in after years.

The Southwest Texas Girl—Dear Junior: I am a little country girl of only twelve years. I will take for my subject "Kindness." Why will you say an evil word when kind words don't cost anything and will make a sad heart happy? Now, cheer up, you downcast hearts, and be happy and cheerful. Do you happy boys and girls not know others who are unhappy? If you do, why not cheer them up? There is nothing any one likes better than a kind and loving heart. Be kind to your parents above all, they are your guide.

Sallie and Bessie Lee, McIntyre, Ga.—Dear Junior: We are two little girls, of twelve and ten years old. Our papa is a farmer. The Constitution is a well-known visitor to our house every week. We love to read the Junior's letters. We have been going to school most all the summer. Our school closed two weeks ago. Our teacher had an artist to come and take a picture of the whole school. We have no pets except our little sister nine months old. We help mamma in her household affairs, but we have to devote most of our time waiting upon our old grandma, who lives with us. She is seventy-seven years old.

Annie Hicks, Lizzell, Ga.—Dear Junior: I will take "Friendship" for my subject. Friendship is a sweet attraction of the heart toward the merit we esteem and produces mutual inclination between two or more persons to promote each other's interest. The sweetest and most satisfactory connections in life are those formed by the ties of friendship. Friendship is the most sacred of all moral bonds. It relieves our cares, raises our hopes and abates our fears. Friendship is a flower that blooms in all seasons and in all places, everywhere cheering us by its indescribable charms and affections.

Willie Phillips, Fairbanks, Fla.—Dear Junior: I am not a native Floridian, as I moved from south Georgia last November. My father follows the occupation of manufacturing naval stores. I think The Constitution one of the best papers that are published in Georgia. I am always glad to see Wednesday, for our paper comes on that day. If any of the cousins wish to know anything about the manufacture of naval stores I would be pleased to hear from them and I would tell them all about it. Correspondents solicited.

Winne Cobb, Thornton, Tex.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl six years old. We live on the beautiful prairie. We have plenty of timber here for all purposes. We have wells and cisterns to furnish water. We have very large tanks for stock water. It has been very dry here this summer. Papa says crops are very short. I will go to school this winter. I have no pets, except brother. His name is Ross. I am staying with grandma this week.

Jessie Reynolds, Runville, Ala.—Dear Junior: My papa takes The Constitution, and I think it the best paper we have. I live on a farm about a mile and a half from the little village of Runville. We have one church, a Methodist. We have a Sunday school; it vacates in June and commences again the first Sunday in October, and we will be so proud.

Willie Symms, Atchison, Kas.—Dear Junior: I live in the country and walk a mile and a half to school every day, but it is only good exercise. I have a dear old grandmother who is eighty-three years old and who loves to read The Constitution. My birthday was yesterday and I was

twelve years old. My sister gave me a beautiful present. I send 10 cents for the Grady hospital.

Nelle and Rena Broyles, Cherokee, Tex.—Dear Junior: We are two fifteen-year-old Texas girls. We enjoy reading The Junior letters very much. We are cousins and live four miles apart. We are spending the day together. Our school began last Monday. We have not started yet, but expect to soon. I (Nelle) live six and Rena two miles from the little town of Cherokee, where we expect to attend school.

Fannie Shaw, Maseley Hall, Fla.—Dear Junior: I enjoy reading the children's page in The Constitution. I am twelve years old. My brothers are gathering corn and I drive the team for them. It is almost cold enough for frost today. I have been going to school, but have a short vacation now. I inclose 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Johnnie Belle Wriggs, Wingo, S. C.—Dear Junior: I'm a little girl five years old. My papa is dead. I have no sister or brother, and I want to join the club for the hospital. Inclosed find 10 cents for one year. I love all the little sufferers, and dear Aunt Susie, too.

Ethel Wall Ballenger, Friendship, S. C.—Dear Junior: I'm a farmer's daughter, eight years old. I can read and write. I've been going to school, but it is out now; will open again soon. I can work, too. I picked cotton yesterday for 10 cents to send to you, for I want to join the Hospital Club. I will come again.

Ora Lancaster, Tarboro, N. C.—Dear Junior: I am not going to school yet; it is vacation. I hope it will start soon. I like to go to school very much. I am only ten years old. I am the smallest one in the family. I have two pet kittens and a pet chicken, and lots of pigeons.

## SEVERAL TIMES BURIED.

The Remains of South Carolina's Great Son, John Calhoun, Twice Exhumed.

A correspondent of The Charleston News and Courier says:

"In the 'City Year Book' for 1896 appears a historical account of St. Philip's church, by General McGrady, of this city, in which he makes mention of the removal of the remains of Mr. Calhoun from the tomb in the Western cemetery to a place in the rear of the church. In this connection, perhaps, it will interest some of your many readers to know how and when said burial took place. The Sunday following the occupancy of Morris Island by the federal forces I was approached in the churchyard of old St. Philip's by Messrs. H. and R. N. Gourdin. The latter desired to know from me whether I could keep a secret. My reply was that I could and would, if I promised to do so. He then informed me that the desire was to remove Mr. Calhoun's remains to a place of secrecy. We then proceeded to select such a place. Having done this, it was agreed that at midnight we would meet to do the work. Agreeable to the same, I repaired to the Western cemetery at the hour agreed upon, and there I met the Messrs. Gourdin and Messrs. E. P. and Adam Milliken, and my esteemed friend, Mr. R. L. Deas, then sexton of the French Protestant church, and also in the employ of the Messrs. Gourdin. After waiting a while Mr. White, the stonemason of Meeting street, arrived with a force of hands, all colored, to remove the slab from the tomb. This being done, the hands were dismissed. Mr. J. B. P. Alley, an undertaker of that day and time, furnished a new wooden case to put the casket in, which was of the Fiske make and perfectly all right, for the tomb was full of water and the casket floating. The remains were conveyed to the vestibule of the church and put under the staircase to the south of the vestibule. I threw a piece of carpet over it to prevent suspicion.

"On Monday night about 1 o'clock the following party met for the purpose of burying the remains: Messrs. H. and R. N. Gourdin, E. P. and A. Milliken, R. L. Deas and the writer. The remains were taken to a spot in the rear of the church and immediately at the foot of the grave of Mrs. James Welsman, wife of the late Captain Welsman. The grave was dug during the day and left by the digger, who never knew for whom the grave was made. No mound was made, and everything was confined to those present, all of whom are now dead except the writer.

"In 1879 I resigned the sextonship

gave place to fine  
circumstances,  
those who gazed  
stood on the brit-  
ish shore.

too, that within  
the prince  
met his fate now lay  
doubtless carried  
when the most  
That some, less  
than others, har-  
locks of graves

Devonshire.  
to prove; but  
his fate could be  
concerned in  
Whitehall of the  
less than the ma-  
movements of Ru-  
were cut short by  
He came in unan-  
ly at a door which  
all rising to the  
a foreign accent  
diate, "Be seat-  
ward, we will  
His entrance an  
awkward, jacked in  
all remembered in  
mastery which the  
his command. A  
Yet as he took his  
resting on the  
and swallow with  
its great perique  
own. For it would  
be was that which  
land had ever been  
murder from boy-  
arts' chair, the  
camps of Flanders  
with every peri-  
his case if anyw-  
blanched and dre-  
edge that this wa-  
a certain awe-some  
eyes of couriers  
a black suit, re-  
of the garter; an  
chin sink, so long  
eyes, which could  
a kiss, and a smile  
hidden.

The lord stow-  
command was at  
when the King w-  
acteristic of him.  
he said, In a bar-  
lly partly in Fr-  
your papers ar-  
tory. Inside of  
the plots form'd  
plots of w-  
is exactly like w-  
less without any  
place, above all  
With whom, we  
had any inter-  
ession appears  
tended to screen  
fased in design-  
I suspect a lit-  
If you look for  
ore, you will find  
this spot, a full  
count of what  
knowledege. And  
test, my lord."

"Sir John," sa-  
a tone serious  
majesty invites  
you must deserve  
lar desire that y-  
the fact that  
him."

"On the contr-  
I see you, sir.  
charges you la-  
to do it. Other  
"Sir," said: in  
for the first ti-  
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tryed by those w-  
The King sli-

## IN THE SCHOOLS.

### Boys' High School.

During the past week many important events have occurred greatly concerning the Boys' High school.

The affairs of the school have been in a lively state, and much interest has been excited, both on the playground and in the classroom.

A petition was passed around among the patrons of the school asking that the Roman pronunciation of Latin be substituted for the present English pronunciation, and many signatures were obtained. Many prominent people have ranged themselves on opposite sides of the question, and a hot battle will, no doubt, be waged before the board of education.

Professor M. L. Brittain, professor of Latin and Greek, has expressed a very decided opinion on this subject, to the effect that the Latin pronunciation is greatly superior, while Major W. F. Slaton is a strong champion of the English.

Those who advocate the Roman method claim that their pronunciation is used in all the leading colleges of the United States, and that it is much nearer the ancient Roman tongue than any other. On the other hand, the advocates of the English methods claim that the English pronunciation is far more natural, and is moreover first coming into general use. The outcome will be watched with interest.

Professor W. M. Slaton has selected as the next classic for the senior class in English literature, "Macaulay's Essay on Milton." This work has received the commendation of critics for many years, and the seniors will take much pleasure in the study of it.

Another matter which has been much discussed in the senior class is the selection of class pins. Nearly every member of the third grade desires some durable memento of his last year in the Boys' High school, and to gratify this wish, a committee of three has been appointed by the class president, Mr. Carl H. Lewis, to confer with the jewelers as to designs and price of a supply of gold stick pins, bearing the letters, "B. H. S., '98."

The debate of last Friday was one of the best ever delivered in the Alpheian hall. The subject was, "Resolved, That Labor-Saving Machinery is Beneficial to the Laboring Classes." Giles fired the first shot for the affirmative, and Hirsch dealt destruction in the ranks of his opponents for the negative. But the affirmative was amply revenged when Hillyer arose as its champion. Then Howell rose and did much in the debate for the negative.

The declamation of Roberts and the humorous debate of Johnson are also deserving of attention, as they elicited much applause.

The eighth grade from Calhoun street school was present in their colors of orange and white, and were accorded a hearty welcome.

Mr. Hamilton Douglass, one of the members of the board of education, who was at one time principal of the Boys' High school, was also present, and expressed himself as delighted with the exercises. It is the wish of all that his visit be soon repeated, as he is very popular with the students.

JAY P. YOUNGBLOOD.

### Crew Street School.

The children of this school have come back with bright and happy faces. We have commenced our studying and I am glad to state that a great many are on the roll of honor for this month.

They are as follows:

Eighth Grade—Mai Andrews, 98.2; Carrie Westmoreland, 98.2; Cansy Stewart, 95.1.

Seventh Grade—Robert Parker and Valerie Rich, 97.2; Hattie Ellis, 96.1.

Sixth Grade A—Mary Hackman, 96.5; Helen Muse, 96.4; Florence Leibermuth, 96.1; Ross Sugarman, 95.5.

Sixth Grade B—Florence Trice, 97.5; Marcela Kendrick, 96.9; Lida Kettrell, 95.9; Annie Stone, 95.

Fifth Grade A—Helen Satzky, 98.4; Marie Thomas, 97.8; Howard Parker, 97.3; Carrie Rosborough, 96.2; Ida Hurtel, 95; Frank Martin, 95.

Fifth Grade B—Jessie M. Linch, 99.2; Hattie Harris, 98.8; Frank Ralls, 98.1; Fannie Simonhoff, 98.1; Anita Stewart, 98; Clara May Win, 98; Sarah Rogowsky, 97.5; Annie Gibbs, 97.3; Harrie Cohen, 96.8; Charles Miller, 95.

Fourth Grade A—Sarah Westmoreland, 97.8; Louise Baird, 97.1; Alline Swift, 96.9; Jeannette Swift, 96.9; Eva Hattaway, 96.6; Mary Walker, 95; Julian Maas, 95.

Fourth Grade B—Vivian Wood, 99; Mary aWiker, 97.7; Bessie Henry, 97.7; Mamie Wooten, 96.3; Georgena Still, 95.6; Hunter Muse, 95.2.

Taird Grade A—Lena Ney, 97.6; Annie Steinbauer, 97.6; Willie Sullivan, 97.5; Louise Jenkins, 96.7; Lizzie Lyon, 96.3; Henry Cobb, 95.6.

Third Grade B—Leontine Day, 97.2; Zelma Washington, 96.6; Jessie Nunn, 96.2; Mannie Jett, 95.5; Helen Noy, 95.

Second Grade A—William Looper, 97.1; Dorothy Stevens, 96.9.

Second Grade B—Willie Loyless, Mamie Lancaster, Robert Guerin, Overton Parker.

The three first grades have not any rolls of honor for September, but they are doing very nicely for the first month in school.

The sixth grade B has organized a society under the name of the Golden Rod Society. The colors are pink and yellow. It was organized on October 1st.

The officers are as follows: Florence Price, president; Annie Stone, vice president; Fannie Welsh, secretary; White Bates, critic. They will have a very interesting programme for next month.

Last Friday the sixth grade A had a spelling match. Mary Hackman and Ross Sugarman were the captains. Mary Hackman's side won. This grade will organize its society next week, and the scholars intend to receive a great deal of benefit from it. They also have a library which they seem to enjoy very much.

This week they received one hundred in attendance.

Elmer K. Maas.

### THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION JR.

#### Boulevard School.

The principal events of last week were the receiving of the report cards and the rolls of honor.

The teachers of the Boulevard school are as follows: Eighth grade, Miss Massey and Mrs. Hill; seventh grade, Miss Brooks; sixth grade, Miss Maude Key; fifth grade, Miss Mary Woolf; fourth grade, Miss Salie James; third grade, Miss Ada Perrine; second grade, Miss Gena Reddy; first grade, Miss Bessie Askew.

The honor rolls are:

Eighth Grade—Miss Willie Belle Campbell, 95.5; Miss Jessie Broward, 95.

Seventh Grade—Jay MacBride, 97; Emma Askew, 96.6.

Sixth Grade—Cassie Greer, 97.9; Rose Wood, 97.6; Henrietta Pilgrim, 96; Blanche Cochran, 95.8.

Fifth Grade—Marion Holsonbeck, 97; Loyd Greer, 96.2; Lois Hollingsworth, 95.

Fourth Grade—Nellie Foster, 98.1; Nora Wardman, 97.9; Willie Lee, 97.7; Stella Miller, 97.2; Willie Merk, 96.9; Fannie Lou Jett, 96.7; Shirley Smith, 96.7; Mittie Kilpatrick, 96.5; Agnes Rinse, 96; Will Slaton, 96.1; Mattie Eve, 95.9; Lamar Jeter, 95.8; Essie Boyles, 95.6; Adelaide Nelson 95.1; Annie Rudisill, 95.1.

Third Grade—Hennie Dull, 95.5; Odessa Greer, 95.5; Ethel Thomas, 95.4.

The eighth grade literary society has resumed its meetings from one Friday to another. The officers are: President, Besie White; vice president, Robert Turner; secretary, Clifford Griffin. The boys in the eighth grade seem to think socket a great game, as they play it every day. With best wishes for the Boulevard.

#### Davis Street School.

The attendance of our school is quite large this term, especially in the second, third and sixth grades. Hattie Somerville and Harry LaSalle skipped the fifth grade and are doing very nicely in the sixth grade—in fact, we believe Hattie will be one of our honor pupils.

Professor Davis visited our school last week and expressed himself as being very well pleased with our progress in music. We also had a visit from Professor Landrum and Major Slaton, and we listened with interest to their words of instruction and encouragement.

The roll of honor from this school is as follows:

Sixth Grade—Maud Brown, 97.4; Hattie Somerville, 96; Mary McDonald, 95.8.

Fifth Grade—Leo Bishop, 96.6; Bessie Adamson, 96.3; Laura Milam, 95.9; Delta Allen, 95.7; Katie Gloer, 95.4.

Fourth Grade—Mary Soyez, 96.7; Freddie Woodcock, 95.2.

Third Grade—Nellie Brown, 96.4; Floy Bishop, 95.7.

Second Grade—Cora Rice, 97.5; Dosia Brown, 97; Bessie May Burke, 96.4; Bessie Vawter, 96.4; Tommie Warren, 96; Roy Waraven, 96; Nellie Stricklin, 96; May Humphries, 95.6; Ruth Smith, 95.5; Katie Rice, 95.4; Ernest Brown, 95.2; Harry Rosendorf, 95.

Walter M. McDonald.

#### Fair Street School.

The teacher of the fourth grade A offered a prize to the scholar obtaining the most merits during the month. There were eight who received thirty-five merits and they drew for the prize. Marlie Dixon won it.

The rolls of honor for the month are as follows:

Eighth Grade—Nellie McDonald, 96.5; Lizzie Manly, 96.5.

Seventh Grade—Kittie Westbrook, 97.3; Leo Giles, 96.5.

Sixth Grade—May Boring, 95.2; Kate Beck, 95.

Fifth Grade—Mamie Gieen, 97.1; Kate Freeman, 96.8.

Fourth Grade A—Pearl Dernell, 96.6; Josie Leamon, 96.4.

Fourth Grade B—Loris Berry, 97.9; Annie Katenhorn, 97.1.

Third Grade A—Bertha Schwartz, 97.3; Maggie Duffy, 97.1.

Third Grade B—Winnie Freeman, 97.3; Ruby McDonald, 96.5.

Second Grade A—Mattie Green, 96.2; Theo Muller, 96.

Second Grade B—Gertrude Jeffries, 97.2; Ruth Bone, 96.7.

Hart Wylie.

#### Williams Street School.

Our school is moving on in full blast, all being hard at work. The classes are now divided into A and B sections. Honor rolls are now made out. Those who are on it are: Queeny Lowery, Neal Dellingham, Carrie Pritchard, Josephine Knapp, Charm Oliver and Bessie Bailey.

The second grade received the attendance banner for this week.

Our first grade teacher, Miss Faut, is very much pleased with her class this term. All her pupils except two learned how to write in one month, which is very good, indeed, for beginners.

The fifth grade is considered one of the brightest classes in the school. Last month fifty-six of the pupils in it received 100 in both spelling and geography.

The third grade is also doing good work. The honor roll was led in that class by Minnie Hill, who received an average of 97.7. Wallace Wingfield came second with an average of 96.7.

Charm Oliver.

#### Formwalt Street School.

One month of the school has passed and the pupils of Formwalt street school have put aside the pleasant recollections of vacation and are at work in earnest. They all intend to make this the most successful year on record.

On Friday, September 24th, the seventh grade organized their society, which they decided to call "Fleur-de-lis." Their colors are green and white.

The following officers were elected: May Haverty, president; Cohen Loeb, vice president; Mary Druff, secretary, and L'Ella Griffith, critic.

The Little Argonauts of the sixth grade have entered so earnestly into their quest for the golden fleece that their society seems well named. Their first meeting was held on Friday and the officers elected were: Julian Goldberg, president; Berma

Daniel, secretary; Ethel Toole, librarian; George Rucker, critic. The colors chosen were purple and gold.

The attendance of school so far has been very good. The attendance banner was won by the seventh grade last week, they having made an average of 100.

As the reports will be given out Monday, we will be able to give the names of those who have been diligent enough to get on the honor roll in our next letter.

L'Ella Griffith.

#### West End School.

On account of illness I have not been able to gather many items of interest this week.

The honor roll, as reported to me, is as follows:

First grade marked only in deportment and attendance. About seventy-five made 100, and the list of names would be too long for this letter. The little pupils deserve much credit for their fine behavior and good attendance.

Second Grade—Leone Ladson 96, Walter Cowley 95.9, Charlie Goodman 95.9.

Third Grade—Bessie Howard 95.4.

Fourth Grade—No honor roll.

Fifth Grade—No honor roll.

Sixth Grade—Nellie Pratt 97.

Seventh Grade—No honor roll.

Eighth Grade—Virginia Shropshire 95.4.

The second grade had a spelling match, the boys being pitted against the girls. The boys were defeated. In the second grade there are fifteen pupils in the A class working for promotion to the third grade; and in the third grade there are seventeen pupils in the A class trying to make the rise to the fourth grade.

Our school has been saddened by the death of Fannie Settle Graves, a bright and loved pupil of the sixth grade. She died at the home of her parents in West End, October 2, at the age of twelve years.

Redona Ragsdale.

#### Professor Hunter's School.

The boys of our school have all been doing excellent work this week, and Professor Hunter is proud of them.

On Friday, October 8th, the Euphemian Literary and Debating Society met for the third time this term. The roll was called and then Mr. Wallace presented a mallet to the society. The subject of debate was,

"Resolved, That labor is justifiable in resisting capital." Messrs. Moore, Mitchell and Farley spoke with great eloquence for the affirmative; but they were met by Messrs. McGinty, L'Engle and O. Smith, who spoke well and ably for the negative. After many points had been brought out on both sides, the president gave his decision to the affirmative.

# SHREWSBURY

BY STANLEY J. WEYMAN

## CHAPTER XLIV.

About 10 on the morning of November 3 of that year eight gentlemen of the first rank in England were assembled in the gallery at Wellington, awaiting a summons to the king's closet. With the exception of Lord Godolphin, who had resigned his office three days earlier, all belonged to the party in power; notwithstanding when a curious observer might have detected in their manner and intercourse an air of reserve and constraint unusual among men at once so highly placed and of the same opinions. A little thought, however, and a knowledge of the business which brought them together, would have explained the cause of this.

While the duke of Devonshire, the marquis of Dorset and Lord Portland formed a group apart, it was agreed that

Lords Middleton and Godolphin and Admiral Russell, who seemed to fall naturally into a second group, and though the movements of the company constantly left them together, never suffered this arrangement to last, but either effected a temporary change by accosting the lord keeper of Mr. Scott, or, through the influence of Sir Edward Russell's voice and poise of Sir John's case, wrought a momentary fusion of the company.

"By the Eternal, I am the most unlucky fellow!" the admiral cried, addressing the whole company on one of these occasions. "If Sir John had not been here, I should have got him back in his teeth, and a fair and square! It is a poor cook who does not know his own batch. But because he draws in the duke and the duke chooses to get the fantots and shirks him, I stand the worse!"

"Sir Edward," said Lord Dorset, speaking gravely and in a quiet voice, "no one

supposes the duke of Shrewsbury is

an atheist. And allow me to say that

under the circumstances you are unwise

to put it on him."

"But, d—n me, he has no right to be ill-

winded," cried the seaman, whose turbulent spirit was not easily put down. "The winds were here

and I am ill. He was proceeding with more, but

at that moment the door of the royal closet

was thrown open and a gentleman usher

appeared, inviting them to enter. "My lords and gentlemen," he said, "his majesty de-

sires you to be seated, all at the council.

He will be present shortly."

The movement into the next room being

the signal for the conversation to take a lower tone, each speaking only to his neighbor; one, discussing the king's crossing, and the speed of his new yacht; another, the ex-  
pense and health and spirits in which his majesty had returned from the lower end of the room, when a murmur of voices and stir of feet were heard, and after a moment's delay Sir John Fenwick entered, a prisoner, and with a somwhat dazed air advanced to the foot of the table.

The lord steward rose and gravely bowed to him, and the room in which he was followed by all except the admiral, was returned by the prisoner.

"Sir John," said the duke of Devonshire, "the king will be presently here."

"I am obliged to your grace," Fenwick answered, and stood waiting.

His gaze was stern and now haughty, his eyes in which pride and fanaticism, at

one moment overcame and at another gave place to the look of the hunted beast—these things should have made him a pathetic figure at any time and under any circumstances. How much more so those who gazed on him knew that he stood on the brink of death! And knew, too, that within a few moments he must meet the prince whom for years he had insulted and defied, and in whose hands his fate now lay!

Those who less interested in the matter often harbored such thoughts; the looks of grim compassion which Lords Devonshire and Dorset cast on him seemed to prove, but their reflections—watch

doubtless carried them back to a time when the most brilliant and cynical of courtiers played the foremost part in the world, and the mirth and restlessness of Russell, who in his enemy's presence could scarcely control himself, were cut short by the king's entrance.

He came in unannounced and very quietly, a door behind the lord steward, and at once the room fell into that thin in a foreign air of "grandeur," adding immensely, "We seated, my lords; my lord steward, we will proceed."

His entrance and words, abrupt if not awkward, alike the grain which all remembered in Charles, and the gloomy majesty which the second James had at his command, struck him like a blow. Yet as he took his stand, one hand languidly resting on the back of the lord steward's chair, the stooping somber figure and sallow withered face staring out of its great pug nose, it could not be forgotten that he was the son of King James, and that he had ever been—a soldier and a commander from boyhood, at home in all the camps of Flanders and the Rhine, familiar with every peril of battle and breach; at his ease if anywhere, where other men blanched and drew back. And the known depth of his soul was no secret to him, in a certain awe which filled the eyes of courtiers. On this day he wore a black suit, relieved only by the ribbon of the garter; and as he stood he let his eyes sink so low on his breast that his eyes, which could on occasions shine with a smile, and almost baleful light, were hidden.

The lord steward, in obedience to his command, was about to address Sir John, when the king, with a brusque characteristic of him, intervened. "Sir John," he said, in a harsh, dry voice, and speaking in French, partly in English, "you appear altogether unacquainted with the plot formed by you and your accomplices, plots of which all the details must be known to you, to whom it was no secret without authority, without date, without signature, without noblemen and gentlemen with whom you do not pretend to have had any interest." Sir John's confession appears to be a contrivance intended to screen those who are really engaged in designs against us, and to make no suspect and discard those in whom I have good reason to place confidence. If you will give me favor from me, therefore, you will give me information on this spot, a full and straightforward account of what you know of your own knowledge. And—but do you tell him the rest, my lord?"

"Sir John," said the lord steward, in a tone serious and compassionate, "his majesty invites you to confide in him, and will for good reasons show you the favor which you must deserve it. And it is his particular desire that you conclude nothing from the fact that you are admitted to see him."

"On the contrary," said the king dryly,

"I see you, sir, for the sake of my friends. If, therefore, you can substantiate the charges you have made, it behoves you to do it. Otherwise, to make a full and frank confession of what you do know."

"Sir John," he said hoarsely, speaking for the first time, "I stand here worse placed than any man ever was. For I am tried by those whom I accuse."

The king slightly shrugged his shoul-

ders. "Fallait penser la when you accused them," he muttered.

Sir John cast a fierce, despairing glance around the room, and seemed to control himself with difficulty. At length, "I can substantiate nothing against three of those persons," he said, whereupon some of those who listened breathed more freely.

"That is all, sir, that you have to say," said the king ungraciously, and as he desired it, he cut short the scene.

"Ah," said Sir John firmly. "Against those three persons. But as to the fourth, the duke of Shrewsbury, who is not

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"That is all, sir, that you have to say," said the king ungraciously, and as he desired it, he cut short the scene.

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Oct 37

## Cancer

Mrs. A. H. Crosby, of 155 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., paid no attention to a small lump in her breast, but it soon developed into cancer of the most malignant type. The best physicians in New York treated her, and finally declared her case hopeless.

At a last resort, S. S. was given, and an immediate improvement resulted; a few bottles cured her completely, and no sign of the disease had returned for ten years.

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lady came in the morning and removed it and said but little in explanation. She seemed troubled. The next night, Miss McKay, who was gifted in music, played till quite late and after she had closed the piano, there was a painful crash in the piano behind them. It sounded like everything had been violently broken by blows from heavy bludgeons and the blows were several times repeated and with crushing force. For some minutes Mr. McKay and his wife and son looked on, silent and speechless. Then he got up and approached the piano and inspected it closely. Then he ventured to open it and found every string and every key in order. The next night about midnight there was a painful wail of a child crying in the room. The baby was then up and when the child was seen it was in one corner, then in another, then up on the coruscate and then out in the hall and away off, but its cry was distressing, as though in great anguish. The lady said was rung for and came and when asked about the child said she was not sure of her age, but she did not know if she had any children. "Madam, did you ever hear the crying of a child in this room before?" She said she had, but it was a long time ago, and he learned from her that during the war with Napoleon the inmates of the house were all murdered for having some secret knowledge. The baby was a little girl, and when she and her mother had left the house by this time or since would not have rented it.

"Now," said my friend, "this all happened just as I tell you and my little wife will not help but think of him as 'Old Mortality,' for he has been nursing and cherishing that graveyard for over thirty years and has made it a place of beauty and a place where people come to get information as an able lawyer and a learned judge, but I know that he never took much interest or real pleasure in anything in beautifying and adorning that lovely and romantic place. He has spent hundreds of dollars in making it a place of beauty, and the memory of his wife, is a marvel of exquisite beauty. I saw where he had righted up and placed a new foundation under the monument of the wife of a far distant friend. When the last stone was set, he turned to me and said, 'I have reformed and renewed the monuments that mark his parents' graves. He has been to Easton and worked on those of his brothers and sisters who died in the long ago, and has placed tombstones over the graves of his grandfathers. He talked to me of finding a grave for his wife and son and a little child. She thought that maybe the haunts had left the house by this time or since would not have rented it.

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